REGISTERED No. 61—1871.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 7,388.—New Series. BOMBAY:—SATURDAY, OCTOBER 12, 1872. Subscription in Advance { For a Year .....Rs. 42 / For Six Months.. ...Rs. 24 } Including Postage

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Gazette*, in advance, for Town and Country, are now on the following reduced scale :—

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All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo, every fourteen days.

The Steam-ship HIMALAYA, 1,841 Tons, 250 H.P., Commander J. Heasman, will be despatched on SATURDAY, the 19th October 1872, at 4 P.M.

	Oct. 1872.		Oct. 1872.
Leave BOMBAY	19	Leave Colombo	28
,, Ratnagherry	20	,, Galle	29
,, Vingorla	20		Nov.
,, Carwar	21	,, Negapatam	1
,, Mangalore	22	,, Madras	3
,, Cannanore	23	,, Coconada	4
,, Tellicherry	23	,, Vizagapatam	6
,, Calicut	24	,, Bimlipatam	6
,, Cochin	25	,, Chittagong	7
,, Allepey	26	False Point	8
,, Tuticorin	27	Arrive CALCUTTA	10

This route is the most expeditious and economical for Passengers for the Neilgherry district, Bangalore, and Madras, who can land at Calicut or Pepporo and proceed from thence by rail. Passengers for Calcutta may take the same route, picking up the steamer at Madras.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF, VIA KURRACHEE.

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every 14 days to the Persian Gulf, touching at KURRACHEE, GUADUR, MUSCAT, BUNDER ABBAS, LINGAH, BUSHIRE, FAO, MAHOMERAH, and BUSSORAH.

The Steam-ship INDIA, 1,010 Tons, 200 H.P., Commander R. L. Turner, will be despatched on FRIDAY, the 25th October, 1872, at noon.

	Oct. 1872.		Nov. 1872.
Leave BOMBAY	25	Leave BUSHEH	13
Arrive Kurrachee	28	Arrive Fao	13
,, Gwadur	30	,, Bushire	15
	Nov	,, Bahrein	15
,, Muscat	1	,, Linga	20
,, Bunder Abbas	2	,, Bunder Abbas	22
,, Linga	5	,, Muscat	24
,, Bushire	7	,, Gwadur	26
,, Fao	9	,, Kurrachee	28
,, BUSHEH	10	,, BOMBAY	Dec. 2

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the weekly service from England, despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every FRIDAY, commencing from the 27th September 1872.

The Steam-ship PUNJAUB, 1,030 Tons, 200 H.P., Commander T. Pandurs, will be despatched on FRIDAY, the 18th October 1872, at noon.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

BROACH AND GOGO FERRY.

STEAM FERRY (under Contract with Government).—A STEAM FERRY BOAT plies between BROACH and GOGO.

FARES FROM BROACH TO GOGO.

First Class	...	...	Rs. 5 0
Second Class	...	...	,, 3 8
Third Class	...	...	,, 1 8
Horses	...	...	,, 4 0
Carriages	...	...	,, 4 0

Until further Notice, the Steam Ferry Boat will leave Gogo every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, and FRIDAY, and Broach every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY.

Further particulars can be learnt on application to the Undermentioned Agents :—

PURDOONJEE JEEVUNJEE at Broach.
DINKER NARRAYEN at Gogo.
Or to the Undersigned at Bombay.

J. A. SHEPHERD.

No. 31, Meadow Street, Bombay, 5th October 1872.

FOR BATAVIA.

(To leave on or about the 18th Current.)

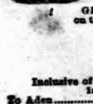
THE First-class Italian Steamer EMELIA, Captain Cappurina. This Steamer has excellent First and Second Class accommodation, as well as a comfortable 'tween Deck for Third Class Passengers. For passages apply to

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 10th October 1872.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY.

(VIA SUEZ CANAL.)



ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

The regular Steamers leave

GENOA and on the 24th, BOMBAY on the 1st of each month.

PASSENGER RATES.

Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	
To Aden	£22	£15	£7	
Suez	36	22	8	
Port Said	38	24	9	Without Wine.
Messina	39	25	9–10	
Naples	50	34	14	
Leghorn	50	34	14	
Genoa	50	34	14	
Marseilles (transhipment at Genoa)	52	35	14–10	Including Wine.

Children under 3 years, free of charge.
Children not above 10 years, half fare.

Next Steamers from Bombay :—

PERSIA, on FRIDAY, 1st November 1872.
INDIA, on SUNDAY, 1st December 1872.

The exact hour of departure will be fixed and published a day or two previous to sailing.

For Hand-books of Information, Rates of Freight, &c., apply to

VOLKART BROTHERS,
Agents Rubattino Steam Navigation Company.

Bombay, 30th September 1871.

SACCHARO-CHIRETTINE.

THE PROPERTIES of this now celebrated Indian remedy are TONIC, re-invigorating every nerve and muscle of the system. Per Bottle—Rs. 1-8 and Rs. 2-8

D. S. KEMP & Co.

CURSETJEE COWASJEE, WATCH MAKER to the G. I. P. RAILWAY, No. 11, Meadow Street, has lately RECEIVED from last MAIL—

Silver English Watches by Charles J. Hill, Silver Swiss Watches by John Barrell, Silver Swiss Keyeasers by John Barrell, Good Swiss Watches by John Barrell, inside Moon Days and Dates, second independent.

Silver and Gold Keyless Watches, by different Makers, both for Ladies and Gentlemen.

Soldiers' Watches, Musical Boxes, Snuff-Box with Singing Bird, Gold Rings, Lockets, and Chain, warranted 9 carats by Liverpool Warranted fine Silver Chain, Quadrant, Pencil Cases, Opera Glasses, Pocket Compasses, Gold Pens, Pencils, Pen-holders, Gold Spectacles, Silver Spectacles, Gold Eye-glasses, Silver Eye-glasses, Gold Watch Keys, Silver Watch Keys, Gold Seals, Silver Seals, Gold Chains, Silver Chains, Gold Guards, Silver Guards, Gold Brooches, Silver Brooches, Gold Ear-rings, Lockets, and Chain, warranted 9 carats by Liverpool Warranted fine Silver Chain.

American Octagon Clocks and Watches, Time-piece, warranted for one year.

A set of exquisitely-worked Coral Jewellery for Ball-dress, consisting of Bracelet, Brooch, Necklace, and Coronet, &c., now on view at the shop of the Undersigned, to be sold very cheap.

Orders from Up-country Stations punctually attended to, if accompanied with remittance.

CURSETJEE COWASJEE,
Watchmaker to the G. I. P. Railway Company.

TIME-PIECES.

"OEIL-DE-BŒUF,"
HANGING EXCELLENT TIME-KEEPERS.
PATENT LEVER.
EIGHT DAY.

"SKELETON,"
WITH GLASS DOME AND STAND.
EIGHT DAY.

"MARINE,"
VERY SERVICEABLE,

CLOCKS AND TIME-PIECES
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION TO BE HAD AT
FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.'s,
Highstreet Gate.

SHIPPING.

OVERLAND ROUTE.

On Monday, the 14th October, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. & O. Co.'s S. S. NUBIA. (2 095 tons, and 450 H.P.), Captain W. B. Hall, will LEAVE for SUEZ as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, also Passengers and Cargo for that Port, Venice, Southampton, &c.

Cargo can also be booked through to Messina, Naples, Leghorn, Genoa, Trieste, Venice, Odessa, Constantinople, Ancona, Marseilles, Havre, Liverpool, London and New York.

No Cargo can be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

The Company reserve the option of forwarding all Goods shipped by their steamers for Europe, through Egypt, either by Rail, or by Canal, in their own steamers, or in vessels employed for the purpose.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Mazagon on the day of the Steamer's departure, before 10 A.M. in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head Mazagon at 3 P.M., precisely, on the day of sailing.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

On Tuesday, the 22nd October, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. and O. Co.'s S. S. HYDASPES. (2 983 tons and 500 H.P.), Captain J. M. Rogers, will be despatched as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking two Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any chest of opium, the officer's receipt for which is not looked in the Company's office before noon, on Saturday, the 19th October.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MENESSE AND COMPANY.

NOTICE TO SHIP-CAPTAINS, SHIP-CHANDLERS, DOOBASHES AND OTHERS.

Auction Sale of Spars, Masts, Yards, &c., of the Wrecked Ship England.

On FRIDAY, the 18th instant, at 3 P.M., Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by public auction, on account of the concerned, at Colaba, opposite the Stranger's Home in Vulla Lalljee's jutha the undermentioned articles of the wrecked ship England, such as spare spars, top gallant yards and masts, jib-boom, studding sail boom and yards, main hatches, coal shoots, ladders, doors, &c., &c.

AUCTION SALE OF STORES AND PROVISIONS OF THE WRECKED SHIP ENGLAND.

Messrs MENESSE and Co., are instructed to submit to Public Auction, on SATURDAY, the 19 h instant, at 2 P.M., on account of the concerned in No. 3, Nesbit Lane, the Stores and Provision of the Wrecked Ship England, such as Sails, Hawsers, Wire Ropes, Blocks, yellow Metal Sheets, Lead, Ladders, Steering Wheel, Lanterns, Compasses, Flags, Medicine Chest, Oil, Paint, Butter, Sugar, Vinegar, Limejuice, Pork, Beef, &c.; &c.

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, 12th October 1872.

DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & COMPANY, APOLLO STREET.

THE WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

Messrs. DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co. will sell by Public Auction, THIS DAY SATURDAY, the 12th instant, at 1 P.M., at their Room in Apollo Street, Fort, the undermentioned Goods, viz. :—

A case of scented soap, 3 cases of toys and imitation fruits in glass shades, 3 cases and 4 wash boxes, cornettinas, plated ice pitchers, a crate of cups and saucers, children's velocipedes, 2 rolls of Indian rubber sheets, 2 cases of cotton socks and stockings, 2 Musical boxes, silk and checkered natives handkerchiefs and caps, &c.

An invoice of spare cut and engraved globes for kero ine lamps, A quantity of Grey and Coloured Piece Goods, consisting of Shirtings, Madapollams, Jaconets, T. Cloths, Dhotics, Handkerchiefs, Chintz, Scarfs, &c.

DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co.

Bombay, 12th October 1872.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY, 3, MARINE STREET, BOMBAY.

SALE of LANDED PROPERTY in NIZAMPOORA STREET.

THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 12th instant, at 4 P.M., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., will, by virtue of the power of sale contained in the indenture of mortgage, bearing date the 5th July 1869, and executed by Dada Meya Noor Mahomed, and Nacoda Ajum Hubib, sell by Public Auction on the premises, by order of the said mortgagee, and on account and at the risk of the said mortgagor, the following landed property :—

All that piece of Government ground, together with the dwelling house standing thereon, situate on the North side of Nizampoora Street, without the Fort of Bombay, registered under No. 1,294, and assessed under No. 39, admeasuring 1750 5-9 square yards, or thereabouts, and bounded on the east by the house of Hajee Mahomed Bin Dosun, on the west by a portion of the property of the house of Mahomed Hajee Dur Mahomed, on the north by the sweeper's passage, and on the south by the said Nizampoora Street.

VALUABLE LAND AND PREMISES KNOWN AS THE KHIMCHUND MOTICHUND COTTON PRESSES.

On WEDNESDAY, the 23rd day of October 1872, at 3 P.M., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will submit to Public Auction, on the Premises, if not previously sold privately, all that valuable property belonging to the Colaba Press Company, known as the Khimchund Motichund Cotton Presses, and more particularly described as follows :—All that piece or parcel of ground in Chinch Bunder Street, without the Fort of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 1,560 square yards or thereabouts, with the buildings standing thereon, and the free use of the passage on the south side thereof, which said premises are bounded on the south by the property now or lately belonging to Rustomjee Wadiaa Bhatia and Nathu Jajah Khoja, on or towards the south by a passage, on or towards the east by Dosjee Cooley Street, and on or towards the west by the Bardia Gulley.

The foregoing property is natu ally subdivisible so as to make 2 or 3 separate lots, and the Vendors will have no objection to so divide and sell the same if materially required.

Therefore the whole property will first be put to sale, and if a reasonable price be so obtained for the whole, the sale will thus be concluded; otherwise the premises will be put up to sale immediately after in two lots, each lot being divided by a passage suitable for a road for both.

All further particulars and explanations will be given, and a plan of the premises exhibiting the sub-divisions of the property shown by the Undersigned on application.

Also,

The materials of (6) six condemned iron cotton presses now erected on the said premises, which must be removed by and at the expense of the purchaser thereof.

N. B.—The presses will be sold first and the property afterwards.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 12th October 1872.

BENNETT AND COMPANY, No. 4, FORBES STREET.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 12th inst., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at their rooms, a large assortment of Grey and Coloured Piece Goods, &c., &c.

A second-hand Brougham with horse, and a set of plated mounted single harness.

A handsome Bay Australian, aged, a good riding horse.

A Grey Arab, goes well in single and double harness.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY.

THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 12th instant, at 4 P.M., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, on the premises, by order of the Mortgagee, and on account and at the risk of Nowrojee Doodhee, the executor to the estate of the late Nasserwanjee Framjee Doodhee, the Mortgagor, the undermentioned property :—

All that piece or parcel of Government land or ground and the messuage or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate, lying, and being on the east side of Mody Street, in the sub-district of Fort of Bombay, assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No 96, and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under No 756, containing by admeasurement one hundred and sixty-six square yards and six-ninths of a square yard (be the same little more or less) and bounded as follows : that is to say, on or towards the east by Rampart Row East, on or towards the west by the said Mody Street, on or towards the north by the house formerly of Khushroo Merwan Eranee and now of Jehangeer Nasserwanjee Barocha, and on or towards the south by the house of Muncherjee Jamsetjee Wadia, and which said premises were formerly in the occupation of the said Nasserwanjee Framjee Doodhee and his tenants, and are now in the occupation of the said Mortgagor Nowrojee Hormusjee Doodhee and Dossabhoy Cursetjee Joos and other tenants.

Particulars and conditions of sale may be inspected at the office of the Auctioneers, or at the premises on the day of sale.

AUCTION SALE of valuable and handsome English Walnut-wood and richly carved Black-wood Household Furniture, best piano, rich Crockery and Glassware, a first-class piano, a handsome English-built light Brougham, by Thrupp and Maberly, a handsome Bay Australian Brougham Horse, quiet in single and double harness, a valuable collection of Law and Medical Books, rare Manuscript, Koran, arabic, &c., &c., at No. 19, Marine Lines, Esplanade.

Messrs. BENNETT and Co. beg to announce that they will submit to Public Auction, at the residence of Dr. Seward, No. 19 Marine Lines, changing residence, on MONDAY the 28th instant, at 3 P.M., the whole of the valuable and handsome household furniture, piano, rougham, horse, &c.

Full particulars will be given hereafter. Catalogues will be published, and the property will be on view, 4 days before the day of sale.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.

The Property of a Gentleman going Home.

A breech-loading Fowling-piece, by J. G. Dougall, in solid leather case, Apparatus for loading Cartridges, and 1,500 empty Cartridge cases, Rs. 3.0.

Also, Harmonium in good order, Rs. 200.

The Bay Australian Cob Cricket, goes in harness and saddle; is a first-rate Fencer, and very fast. Apply to

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 12th October 1872.

THE FOLLOWING IS AN

EXTRACT FROM A LETTER

dated 15th May, 1872, from an old inhabitant of Horningsham, near Warminster, Wilts :—

"I must also beg to say that your Pills are an excellent Medicine for me, and I certainly do enjoy good health, sound sleep, and a good appetite; this is owing to taking your Pills. I am 78 years old.

Remaining, Gentlemen, yours very respectfully,

L.S.

To the Proprietors of
NORTON'S CAMOMILE PILLS, London."

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

PERSIAN ZOROASTRIAN THEATRICAL CLUB

Will appear in a short time in

THE STRIKING PLAY OF

CHAR DURWISH,

IN THE HINDOOSTANEE LANGUAGE.

NEW DRESSES AND GOOD ACTORS.

VICTORIA THEATRICAL COMPANY.

TO-NIGHT, SATURDAY, 12TH OCTOBER.

THE STRIKING PLAY OF

HATIM TAI.

BEAUTIFUL AND GRAND TRANSFORMATION SCENES AND OTHER SCENIC EFFECTS.

BOMBAY CRICKET CLUB.—The MATCH will commence at 10 A.M. punctually.

THOS. H. MOORE, Honorary Secretary.

Bombay, 12th October 1872.

THE DELHI AND LONDON BANK (Limited) grant LOANS and CASH CREDITS on Approved PERSONAL and other SECURITIES on the usual Terms.

Loans on Personal Securities, repayable by Monthly Instalments, must be covered by a Life Policy.

For further particulars apply to the MANAGER at DELHI.

NOTICE.—CONSIGNEES of CARGO per TIVERTON, arrived from London, are requested to present their BILLS of LADING and DELIVERY ORDERS for our inspection and counters gnature, and SEND OFF BOATS for their respective GOODS without delay, otherwise they will be landed by the Captain, as they come to hand, at the risk and expense of the concerned.

Captain Rowe will not be responsible for the condition of any package after it leaves the Ship's deck.

SCOTT & WILLCOX,
Agents for Captain Rowe, Ship Tiverton.

THE BOMBAY HYDRAULIC PRESS COMPANY.—NOTICE is hereby given, that the ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the PROPRIETORS will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 5, Marine Street, Fort, on FRIDAY the 25th October, at 2 P.M., to transact the following business :—

1. To receive the Directors' Report and Statement of Accounts to 31th June 1872.
2. To declare a Dividend.
3. To appoint two Directors in the place of those who retire by rotation, but are eligible for re-election.
4. To elect Auditors for the ensuing year, and to fix their remuneration.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the COMPANY will be CLOSED from the 12th to the 25th INSTANT, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors,

ARDASEER COWASJEE MODY,
Secretary, Bombay Hydraulic Press Company.

11th October 1872.

THE GREAT EASTERN SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY (LIMITED).

ધી ગ્રેટ ઇસ્ટરન સપીનીંગ અને વીવીંગ મીલસ લીમીટેડ.

NOTICE.—The TWELFTH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of the above Company will be HELD at the Company's Mills at Chinchpoogle on FRIDAY, the 25th instant, at 3½ P.M., for the transaction of the following business :—

To receive the Directors' Report and Audited Balance Sheet made up to 30th June 1872.

To elect Directors in the place of those retiring by rotation, but are eligible for re-election.

To appoint Auditors for the current year, and to fix their remuneration.

By Order of the Board of Directors,

BABAJEE CASSINATHJEE, Secretary.

Great Eastern Spinning and Weaving Mills Office, No. 7, Hummum street, Bombay, 12th October 1872.

N.B.—The TRANSFER BOOKS will be CLOSED from THIS DAY to the DAY of the MEETING.

DR. A. FITZPATRICK,

SURGEON DENTIST,

(LATE OF CALCUTTA.)

BEGS to inform the Nobility and Gentry of Bombay that he has been induced to begin Practice in this City, and can be consulted daily from 10 A.M. to 5 P.M. at his Office, No. 12, Rampart Row, opposite the Esplanade Hotel.

DINNEFORD'S FLUID MAGNESIA

The best remedy for

ACIDITY OF THE STOMACH, HEARTBURN, HEADACHE, GOUT, AND INDIGESTION,

and the best mild aperient for delicate constitutions, especially adapted for Ladies, Children, and Infants, and for

Long Voyages and Warm Climates.

DINNEFORD & CO.
CHEMISTS, LONDON,

And of Druggists and Storekeepers throughout the world.

N.B.—Ask for DINNEFORD'S MAGNESIA, and see DINNEFORD'S Friction Gloves and Belts.

Agents—TREACHER & Co., Bombay, Poona, and Byculla.

BREECH-LOADING, EXPRESS, AND OTHER RIFLES.

FOR ELEPHANT, TIGER, or ANTELOPE SHOOTING, made on every approved principle of action from 25 guineas, shooting guaranteed equal to any make of rifle, no matter how high the price charged.

I succeed for the manufacture of every patent Breech-loader of repute in the market.

G. E. LEWIS, Gunmaker and Contractor for every kind of Military Arms, 3 and 33, Lower Loveday-street, Birmingham, England. Established 1850.

A remittance or order on English Banker must accompany order. Delivered in Bombay, Madras, or Calcutta, £2-2-0 ex rifle. Breech-Loading Double Pistols, 12, 16, 25, or 450-bore, 30 guineas per pair. Rifled on Henry's patented express principle. Sporting (Shot) Breech-Loaders from £15 15s., Central-Fire or Pin.

BRISTOW, EDMONDS & WILLIAMS

(Late BRISTOW & EDMONDS,)

PERFUMERS, FANCY SOAP MAKERS, AND DRUGGISTS,

ALSO

GENERAL BRUSH MAKERS,

WHOLESALE AND EXPORT,

5, BISHOPSGATE AVENUE, CITY, E.C., LONDON,

(Established nearly 100 Years,)

So well known for their

ESSENCE OF PEPPERMINT, ESSENCE OF JAMAICA GINGER, and their JAMAICA and MARROW POMATUM. These preparations are unique and unrivalled.

MANUFACTURERS OF

SEIDLITZ AND SODA POWDERS,

Specially for India, China, and the East.

CITRATE OF MAGNESIA,

In Bottles of various sizes.

COLD CREAM, BEAR'S GREASE and CIRCASSIAN CREAM, Rose, Jasmine and Macassar Oils, Lavender Water, and Eau de Cologne.

ESSENCES, BOUQUETS and NOSEGAYS for the Handker, chief in great variety, including Ess. Bouquet, Jockey Club, Millefleur and Ylang Ylang.

FRENCH ESSENCES AND POMADES.

Liberal terms to Merchants and large Shippers.

THE INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE FOR OCTOBER.

PRICE—EIGHT ANNAS.

CONTAINING, besides the other usual information, the latest alterations on the several lines of Railway, and in the running of the Local Trains between Bombay and Bandora.

The Guide, having a large circulation amongst Travellers, by all and otherwise, is a most effective medium for advertisements.

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Agra to Jeypore.
Rawul Pindee and Murree.
Scale of Fares for Shigrams, Buggies, &c., in Bombay.
Scale of Fares for Palanquins.
Scale of Fares for Boats for Bombay Harbour.

May be had at the Bombay Railway Termini, and of the following

AGENTS :—

Bombay.....Thacker, Vining & Co.; Chesson and Woodhall; and J. & W. Watson & Co.
Poona.....Treacher & Co.; Kemp & Co. and Chesson and Woodhall.
Calcutta.....Wyman & Co.
Madras.....Higginbotham & Co.
Allahabad.....Kenny & Co.
Kurrachee.....Sindian Press.
Ootacamund.....Observer Office.
Umballa.....Railway Refreshment Rooms.
Alexandria.....D. Robertson & Co.
London.....G. Street, 30, Cornhill.

WANTED.

FORT.—BOARD and RESIDENCE is offered to ONE or TWO GENTLEMEN in a house pleasantly situated. Address "G. W." care of *Bombay Gazette*.

WANTED, 40 or 50 H. P. ENGINE, with Pumping Connections and Appliances. Also 200 to 300 feet of 12" PUMPS, adaptable to Mining purposes. State where to be seen, condition, and price to CHAS. MAYNARD, Esq., Mining Engineer and Agent of the Nerbudda Coal and Iron Co., Gadawarra, Central Provinces.

HOUSES, &c., TO LET.

PART of a large HOUSE TO LET in a most healthy and airy situation, near the Hope Hall Hotel. Apply to W. B., at Messrs. PEEL CASSELS & Co.'s Office, in Elphinstone Circle.

NOTICES.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

WE beg to inform our Customers and the Public, that we have THIS DAY REMOVED to No. 3, HORNBY ROW, opposite the New Post Office.

FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.

1st October 1872.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

WE beg to inform our Friends and the Public that we have THIS DAY REMOVED to No. 3, Hummum Street, (formerly occupied by Messrs. Grant and Son).

THOMSON & Co.,
Chemists and Druggists.

NEW BANK OF BOMBAY (Limited).—NOTICE is hereby given, that the BANK, HER MAJESTY'S TREASURY, PUBLIC DEBT OFFICE, and GOVERNMENT SAVINGS BANK, will be CLOSED on FRIDAY and SATURDAY, the 11th and 12th, on account of DUSSARA HOLIDAYS.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
M. BALFOUR,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Bombay, 7th October 1872.

BOMBAY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY (Limited).—The above Company is prepared to EFFECT INSURANCES on the most favourable terms current in Bombay, and in addition return insurers 5 per cent. of the Premiums on Yearly Policies, and 2½ per cent. of the Premiums on Policies for Shorter Periods.

FORBES & Co.,
Secretaries and Managers.

BROACH MILLS COMPANY (Limited).—Agreeably to a Requisition from the Shareholders, the ADJOURNED GENERAL MEETING, called for the 5th October, is FURTHER ADJOURNED to the 5th NOVEMBER, proximo, and will be HELD at 4 P.M. on that date.

By Order of the Board of Directors,

FORBES & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

THE LAND MORTGAGE BANK of INDIA (Limited) are prepared to SELL, on TERMS likely to meet the views of Investors, the undermentioned PROPERTY :

At Bombay.

A piece of Ground measuring 20,412 square yards, together with the partially built bungalow, out houses, fruit trees, &c., standing thereon, situate on the sea side at Breach Candy.

If desired, a portion of the purchase money may remain on mortgage for a time at a moderate rate of Interest, or arrangements can be made for payment by as many as TEN ANNUAL INSTALMENTS.

For further particulars apply at the Bank's Office in Bombay.

NOTICE.—The undermentioned BANKS will be CLOSED on FRIDAY and SATURDAY, the 11th and 12th instant, on account of DASSARA HOLIDAYS :—

For the Oriental Bank Corporation,
J. F. MOIR, Agent.

For the Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London, and China,
ROBERT CAMPBELL, Agent.

For the Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China,
JAMES DOUGLAS, Agent.

For the Comptoir D'Escompte de Paris,
H. DUVAL, Manager.

For the National Bank of India (Limited),
WM. A. BAKER, Acting Manager.

For the Agra Bank (Limited),
FRED. T. ATKINS, Offg. Manager.

For the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation,
R. STEVENSON, Agent.

Bombay, 2nd October 1872.

BOMBAY FOOTBALL CLUB.—ATHLETIC SPORTS will be held on TUE DAY, the 15th inst., when the following Programme will be carried out :—

1.—100 Yards (Handicap) Race (open to members of any recognised Club in Bombay.)

2.—200 Yards Race, for Soldiers and Sailors.

1st Prize.....	Rs. 15
2nd ,, ...	,, 5

3.—Half-mile Hand icap (open to members of any recognised Club in Bombay).

4.—Dish of Bhee tees' Bl ock Race, to be ridden by Sailors of H. M.'s Navy.

1st Prize.....	Rs. 15
2nd ,, ...	6 lbs of Tobacco.

Last man in, 1 lb. of Tobacco.

5.—120 Yards Hurdle Race.

6.—Three-legged Race.

7.—Sack Race. Open to all.

NOTICE.—This is the last day on which entries can be received

W. M. TENNENT,
Honorary Secretary.

Victoria Buildings, Fort.

INSURANCE.

THE UNDERSIGNED are prepared to accept every description of FIRE and MARINE RISKS in the following offices at most favourable terms. Particulars can be ascertained on application :—

FIRE INSURANCE.

The London and Lancashire Fire Insurance Company.
,, Samarang Fire Insurance Company.
,, Transatlantische Fire Insurance Company.
,, Batavia Fire Insurance Company.

MARINE INSURANCE.

The Batavia Sea and Fire Insurance Company.
,, China and Japan Marine Insurance Company.
,, Rhein Westph. Lloyd's Transport Insurance Company.
,, Samarang Sea Insurance Company.
,, Swiss Lloyd's Transport Insurance Company.
,, Yaterlandische Transport Insurance Company.

VOLKART BROTHERS, Agents.

BOMBAY OMNIBUS COMPANY, Khetwady Road, No. 141.

CARRIAGES of all description, with or without Horses; also SINGLE HORSES and PAIRS, may be HIRED at a MODERATE CHARGE. Agreement made by the month at reduced rates. Horses shod under the supervision of a practical Farrier. Orders will be received at the Premises, Khetwady, by Mr. BURDETT, Manager, or at No. 2, Ash Lane, Fort.

FOR CHARGES, SEE CARD CIRCULARS.

FOR SALE, One MAIL PHAETON and Pair of young Australian HORSES.

THE TELEGRAPH DESPATCH AND INTELLIGENCE COMPANY, LIMITED, with which is incorporated THE LOMBARD TELEGRAPHIC NEWS AGENCY.

Chief Offices : 2, ROYAL EXCHANGE BUILDINGS, LONDON.

PASSENGERS' TELEGRAMS.

Passengers can Telegraph their arrival at Home, together with any Casualty, Birth, or Death arising on the Voyage, to their Friends in India, upon pre-payment of the following Rates, and Registering their Names, either at the Company's Offices (as above) or to their Authorised Agents at Southampton, Liverpool, &c. :—

For a Message to

BOMBAY.....	Rs. 10 8
CALCUTTA.....	,, 10 8
MADRAS.....	,, 10 8
CEYLON, AND ALL PARTS OF INDIA	,, 12 0

AGENTS.

NEW YORK—The Wall Street Financial and Commercial Bureau.

CALCUTTA.—Messrs. J. T. Livermore & Co., 4, Wellesley Place

BOMBAY.—Office, 5, Armenian Lane.

Other Ports will shortly be announced.

NOTICE is hereby given, that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of the BOMBAY ROYAL SPINNING and WEAVING COMPANY Limited is hereby convened to be HELD at the Company's Mills, Parell, on SATURDAY, the twelfth day of October, 1872, at three of the clock in the afternoon, for the purpose of confirming the following Special Resolution, passed at the Extraordinary General Meeting of the Shareholders of the said Company, held on TUESDAY, the 17th day of September 1872, that is to say—

"Nursey Kessowjee, Esq., shall, upon entering into an Agreement on that behalf with the Company, be the Secretary, Treasurer, and Agent of the Company, for the purpose of carrying on the business of the Company during the term of his natural life, at the remuneration of a commission of one-quarter of an anna on every pound of Cotton Yarn manufactured and sold by the Company, and of a commission

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

No. of Shares	Nominal value in £ sh.	Paid up.	Last dividend.	Names.	Cash Rates per Share.
	Rs.	Rs.	p. a.		
100,000	100	all	5 p.ct.	Agra Bank	75
22,000	1,000	all	5 p.ct.	Bank of Bengal	1,410
20,000	500	all	5 p.ct.	Do of Bombay New	717½
10,000	500	100	5 p.ct.	Do 2nd Res. Issue	223½
15,250	1,000	all	5 p.ct.	Do of Madras	1,245
10,000	250	all	5 p.ct.	Chartered Mercantile Bk. of L. & China	300
40,000	251	all	12 p.ct.	Hong. & Shanghai Bank	410 nl.
40,000	200	all	Nil.	Chartered Bk. of I. & C.	175 nl.
97,000	250	150	3 p.ct.	National Bank of India.	102 x. d.
10,000	250	all	12 do.	Oriental Bank	475

LAND COMPANIES.

4,000	2,000	all	Rs. 77	Colaba Land Co	1,450
9,000	150	all		Frere Land & Pier Co. Ld.	123
750	2,000	2,000	31p.a.	Mazagon Land	930
6,000	1,000	all	15p.a.	Port Canning Land Company, Limited	455

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

.....	£20	212-3'0	p.c.	G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock	233
.....	£20	109-12	do.	Do. New £20 Shares	126
.....	£20	6-10'0	do.	Ditto	6
.....	£10	1,00	do.	B. B. & C. I. Railway Co.	1,125
.....	£10	199-50	do.	Do. New Shares	225

EXCHANGE.

On	Terms.	Rate.
London	At sight	1s. 10¾d.
London Bankers	6 months' sight	1s. 11 5/16d. to 1d.
Do. do.	3 Do. do.	1s. 11 1/16d.
Do. Credits	6 Do. do.	1s. 11 5/16d.
Do. do.	3 Do. do.	1s. 11¾d.
Do. Documents	6 Do. do.	1s. 11 9/16d.
Do. do.	3 Do. do.	1s. 11 5/16d.
Calcutta	At sight	1 0¼
Do.	30 days' sight	100
Do.	60 Do. do.	99¾
Madras	At sight	1 0
Do.	30 days' sight	99¾
China	60 Do. do.	226

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns, each	Rs. 10-8 to 10-9
Bank of England Notes	10-12
Cavalos	220
Mexican Dollars	222
Five-Franc Pieces	221½
Bar Silver	1-7
Gold Leaf	16-12
Bar Gold 10 oz English 1000 touch	16-13-6 to 16-4
Australian Gold 100 touch	16-13-6 to 16-4
Government Securities	5 per cent.
Mercantile Bills	6 „

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Five-and-a-half per cent	111¼ to 111¾
Four & half per cent	103½ to 104
Four per cent	101½ to 101¾
Four & half per cent. (Public Works Loan)	1-7
Five per cent. Debenture Loan, 1866-67	103¼
5 years' Debenture Loans	102½
10 years' do. do.	105
5 years do. do.	103
Six per cent. Municipal Loan House Rate	112
Do. Do. Market Rate	112
New French Loan 5 per cent. (2 f. 50 c.) of 1871.89	
New French Loan (fully paid-up)	89
Paris Municipal Loan (Debenture Rs. 117) per Month	120

SALES AND PURCHASES.

The market yesterday being closed no transactions have come to our notice almost all of the native merchants having gone to worship the seniee being on account of the Dasara holiday, so that hardly any person was to be found in the bazaar.

SHIPPING.

DAILY FREIGHT REPORT—11TH OCTOBER.

London	Cotton	No ship.
	Cases	
	Seeds	
Liverpool	Iron Ships Cotton	£2
	Wooden Ships	£2
	Myrabolms & Coir bills	£1 17s. 6d.
	Seeds	£1 10s. 0d.
Havre	Cotton	No ship.
	Coffee	
Overland	Steamers	£2 10s. 0d.
Liverpool via Suez Canal		£1 17s. 6d. to £2
China	Steamer Cotton	Rs. 7 per bale.
	Opium	Rs. 25 to 30 per chest
	Sailing Ships	Rs. 4½ per bale nominal
Calcutta	Salt	Rs. 5 0 0 per ton
Calcutta to Bombay		Rs. 14 to 15 and Calcutta Port charges.
Mauritius		Nothing doing.

DEPARTURE.

Oct.	Vessel.	Commander	Destination.
11	Ashmere (s)	Gavin	Persian Gulf via Kurrachee.

The steamer Tapter, DeCosta, for Surat, obtained her port clearance yesterday.

The ship Gertrude, to Colombo, was entered out for loading yesterday.

MADRAS.

DEPARTURE.

Oct. 7 Berha (s) ..... London.

DAILY EXPORTS —11TH OCTOBER.

For Liverpool.

Hidalgo (s), 100 bales cotton Cullinee Pitamber.

For London.

Nubia (s), 18 bales hides, Ebram Hajee Mohideens; 100 bundles hides, Soomar Abdoola & Co.; 200 bales orchil-weed, Hurjeebhoy Jumail.

For Trieste.

Oreste (s), 14 bales cotton, Knox & Co.

For Hongkong.

Mirzan (s), 97 packages red raisin, Soraljee Nusserwanjee; 158 packages dhatanum, Jabarbhoy Pestonjee.

WEATHER REPORTS.

Carnarvon, 11th Oct., 5 P.M.—Weather cloudy wind south-west, thermometer 78, barometer 29·40.

Madagascar, 11th Oct., 5 P.M.—Weather rainy, wind south-west, thermometer 80, rain-fall 1·50 ents.

Tycoon, 11th Oct., 5 P.M.—Weather fine, wind north-east moderate, thermometer 92, barometer 29·81.

Carwar, 12th Oct., 5-40 A.M.—Weather cloudy, wind south, the monsoon set in, barometer 29·92.

Venguela, 11th Oct., 4-30 P.M.—Weather cloudy, wind west sultry, thermometer 87.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT TELEGRAPH OFFICE.

OFFICE—11TH OCTOBER, 8 P.M.

Latest dates from United Kingdom.

Via Russia, 11th October, 10-30 A.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 2 hours 15 minutes.

Via Red Sea, 11th October, 1 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 1 hour 17 minutes.

Latest dates from Continent of Europe.

Via Russia, 10th October, 6-30 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 2 hours 28 minutes.

Via Turkey, 10th October, 5-6 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 15 hours 4 minutes.

Via Red Sea, 11th October, 9-55 A.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 4 hours 1 minute.

Latest date from China.

Via Singapore, 11th October, 2-20 P.M. Time in transit, 5 hours 57 minutes.

The time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay from 8 P.M. of the 10th to 8 P.M. of the 11th October is as follows:—

To Bombay.	Max.	Min.
From Calcutta	0 53	0 15
„ Galle	one in	8 17
„ Karachee	0 32	0 10
„ Madras	0 20	0 10

TELEGRAPH LINE REPORTS.

Kurrachee, 11th October, 8-30 P.M.—Latest dates from United Kingdom, via Russia, 11th October, 10-50 A.M.; via Turkey, 10th October, 12-15 P.M. Latest dates from Continent of Europe, via Russia, 11th October, 6-30 P.M.; via Turkey, 10th October, 5-6 P.M. Last dates from America via Russia, 10th October, 8-6 P.M. Cable right to Fao; Turkish line right to Persia; Persian line right to London.

MILITARY.

ARRIVALS.—OCTOBER 11.

Lester, Lieutenant-Colonel, Staff Corps, from furlough, from England.

Marsh, Major, Staff Corps, from furlough from England.

Barchard Lieutenant-Colonel, 7th Bengal Cavalry, from furlough, from England.

Bennett, Lieutenant 62nd Regiment, from furlough, from England.

Hay Captain 92nd Highlanders from furlough, from England.

Gatting, Captain, Bengal Staff Corps from furlough, from England.

Burrow, Colonel, Infantry, on leave, from Poona.

Barnett, Lieutenant, 33rd Regiment, from duty, from Poona.

Buckland, Sub Lieutenant, 3rd Regiment, on leave, from Poona.

Cartwright, Lieutenant, 83rd Regiment, from leave, from ——.

Gillett, Lieutenant-Colonel, Royal Artillery, Aden, on leave, from Deputy Judge Advocate.

Anderson, Major, Staff Corps, on leave, from Mhow.

DEPARTURES.—OCTOBER 11.

Boone, Lieutenant, 2nd Battalion Royal Bengal Regiment, on duty, to Jacobabad.

Annesley, Lieutenant-Colonel, Staff Corps, on duty, to Rohan Umbeyra.

Howell, Assistant Surgeon, 3rd Native Infantry, to rejoin, to Jacobabad.

Burrows, Colonel, Infantry, to rejoin, to Poona.

Hay, Captain 92nd Highlanders, to rejoin, to Rawul Pindee.

Hicks, Major, Belgaum Division, on leave, to Poona.

Jones, Captain, 25th Regiment, on leave, to Dapoee.

POONA DIVISION ORDERS.

By Major-General J. T. Grant, C.B., Commanding Poona Division of the Army.

Poona, 10th October, 1872.

The undermentioned officer has obtained leave:—

Staff Corps.—Major Hawkins, quarter-master, Aurungabad, for 30 days, from the 6th instant, to proceed to Bombay on medical certificate, for the purpose of obtaining a final certificate to Europe.

THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

The following are now the uniform rates of subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* both for town and up-country subscribers:—

Subscription for One Year (*Post Free*)	Rs.	42	0 0
Half Year	*ditto*	24	0 0
Three Months	*ditto*	14	0 0
One Month	*ditto*	5	0 0
One Week	*ditto*	1	8 0

The above rates are for subscriptions paid *in advance*.

"BOMBAY GAZETTE" OVERLAND SUMMARY.

The shape of the *Bombay Gazette Overland Summary* is now similar to that of the *Pall Mall Budget*. Residents in distant parts of India will find the *Gazette Summary* a convenient Weekly Paper of Bombay and general news. It contains all the Government Orders, Civil and Military, from the official *Gazettes*; specially-written Money and Commercial Market and Freight Reports; Leading Articles on the principal topics of discussion in India; and all the Local and General Intelligence of the Week.

The Edition for Indian Subscribers also contains the Telegrams received from Europe during the Week, and the Special London Correspondence, Political, Commercial, Military, and Sporting, published in the Daily *Bombay Gazette*.

A specimen copy will be sent on receipt of address.

Subscription for One Year, *Post Free in India*, Rs. 12.

Postage to England, Rs. 6-8 per annum.

BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT.

The *Bombay Price Current* is published Weekly at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, on the Departure of the Overland Mail for Europe.

Per Annum	Rs.	10 0 0
Per Copy	„	0 4 0

BOMBAY, BARODA, and CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

RESTORATION OF COMMUNICATION FOR PASSENGERS.

Arrangements have been made, by which on and after MONDAY, 7th October, PASSENGERS and SMALL PACKAGES can be CONVEYED in one day between BOMBAY and SURAT, crossing in boats the Tapi and Ooonga Rivers.

The Mail Train service continues suspended, and Trains will run between Bombay and Surat, and Surat and Ahmedabad, until further notice as follows, calling at Intermediate Stations:—

	Mad. Time. A.M.		Mad. Time A.M.
Bombay	Dep. 7-0	Ahmedabad	Dep. 8-5
	P.M.		P.M.
Surat	Arr. 7-45	Surat	Arr. 5-15
	A.M.		A.M.
Surat	Dep. 9-5	Surat	Dep. 8 1-2
	P.M.		P.M.
Ahmedabad	Arr. 5-25	Bombay	Arr. 8-0

J. R. DUXBURY,
Traffic Manager.

Bombay, 5th October 1872.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS ONE RUPEE, AND THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

EUROPE.

DEATH.

MULLER—September 6th, at Kulmbach, Germany, the beloved wife of Mr. S. Müller, Assistant Conservator of Forests, Goojerat.

BOMBAY.

DEATH.

CLARKE-JERVOISE—October 6th, at Carwar, of typhoid remittent fever, Helen Jane, the dearly beloved wife of Alan Clarke-Jervoise, Esq., Bombay Civil Service.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

KEYES—October 4th, at Tundiani, Hazara, the wife of Brigadier-General C. P. Keyes, C.B., of a son.

LOGAN—October 6th, at Bangalore, the wife of Captain A. G. D. Logan, Mysore Commission, of a son.

SMITH—October 4th, at Umballa, the wife of Lieutenant-Colonel Walter H. Smith, Bengal Staff Corps, of a son.

STUART—October 9th, at Allahabad, the wife of H. G. Stuart, Traffic Department, E.I.R., of a son.

STEVENS—September 8th, at Clifton, the wife of C. C. Stevens, Esq., C.S., of a daughter.

DEATHS.

DYER—October 6th, at No. 6, Loudon Street, Calcutta, Frederick Stewart the infant son of the Rev. and Mrs. F. T. S. Dyer, aged 1 year and 2 days.

PARKINSON—October 8th, at Meerut, Mary Ann, the beloved wife of Sergeant-Major Parkinson, 19th Brigade R.A., deeply regretted by her sorrowful husband and adopted daughter.

RING—October 3rd, at Mercara, Coorg, of diptheria, Dudley, the dearest son of Harry R. Ring, Assistant Conservator of Forests, aged 3 years and 16 days.

The Bombay Gazette.

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 12, 1872.

A Madras contemporary calls attention to the important facts that the total annual cost to the State of education in India is £624,690, and that the total estimated yield of the Income Tax at one per cent. is only £570,000. The obvious suggestion arising from the juxtaposition of these figures is, that if State education in India were abolished, in so far as it does not convey elementary instruction, the Income Tax might be abolished also. By this means, as the *Madras Times* puts it, "the question "is presented to every mind whether the "creation of B. A.'s and F. A.'s is worth the "cost of an income-tax." It argues that though almost no price is too great to pay for a really sound system of national education, a system which gives a high education to a few persons at the cost of the State is quite a different thing. The only return which the State gets for its expenditure in that way is an improved class of candidates for the public service, but it is now no longer necessary to hold out the double inducements of good appointments and gratuitous education in order to secure a sufficient supply of qualified candidates for the subordinate public service in India. The present system is producing a supply of such candidates immensely in excess of the requirements of the State, and the desire of the natives of this country to obtain Government appointments is so great that they will continue in large numbers to qualify themselves for these appointments even though gratuitous education should no longer be given to them.

These views are well worthy of attention at present, even though it might not be desirable to do much in the way of reducing the present educational efforts of Government. Our contemporary appears to overlook the fact that if the present educational staff were reduced compensation would have to be given to those officers who might be removed from active employment. We doubt, too, if it is desirable to diminish the efforts made at present by Government to foster the teaching of elementary English in schools. Thus it might be difficult to make any very great saving on the £624,690 expended by Government on education in India; but the considerations just mentioned may serve to prevent any increase of public expenditure on education and to justify the Government in charging higher fees in its Colleges than it does at present. There is much to be said in favour of providing the means for higher education in India, but that is quite adifferent matter from forcing on a system of education for which the country is not prepared. In our issue of the 27th September we pointed out that the indiscreet fostering of a European education in India was in danger of becoming both a cruelty to the young natives of this country and a danger to the State, and we find our Madras contemporary quite according with that view. "The cost of producing the crowds," it says, "of matriculates and graduates who are "unable to find suitable employment is well "worth considering; but the social and political "evils produced by forcing on a system of education for which the country is not ready are "still better worth considering. It is indeed "cruel kindness to the men themselves to encourage them to abandon a mode of life in "which they could safely count upon a certain "degree of success, and to risk all their future "upon a chance of obtaining Government employment which in the case of the great majority must prove delusive. It is socially unwise to create a class of people who have no "proper sphere of action in the actual condition "of the country; and it is certainly politically unwise to create a class of people in whom the influence of superior education must, from the very nature of their position, be allied to discontent with the existing order of things."

A few days since we drew attention to what we considered the real cause of fraud in two of our Public Departments, and now we propose to point out what we deem a great defect in the rules appertaining to the Commissariat Department in the Bombay Presidency. We trust we have shown conclusively that the Executive Officers are overworked, so far as their own particular duties are concerned. What then can we say to the fact that the work of two other departments is also thrown on their shoulders? We allude to the supply of barrack furniture and stores, and also the duty which has lately devolved on the Commissariat, the charge of hospital establishments. What earthly connection can there be between these three, and how can all be properly conducted by one individual? The view, the only view, we can possibly take of it is, that Government wish to keep the power of giving contracts in the hands of one person. Possibly something might be said in favour of such a system, but we are certain that very much more can be said against it. For instance, look at the power and temptation this plan throws into the hands of all subordinates in the office: what numerous bribes they could, and in many cases do, receive: what a number of extra opportunities they possess of falsifying accounts, and how much more difficult detection becomes. Apart from the worry which such a system must entail, and the shifting of responsibilities which must ensue, we should like to know why each department cannot perform and be answerable for its own work? Why saddle everything on one man who requires all his time, and more if he could get it, to perform his own work? Can it be on principles of economy that Government goes on, year after year, adding to instead of lightening the work of one of their chief institutions? and do they really believe that anything but eventual loss can accrue from such a course? A plan which is incomplete in its details, cruel and unjust in its working, and (as has been proved) unsatisfactory in its results can hardly insure eventual efficiency or success. Dame Rumour has it that all Presidency offices, and we presume outstation ones also in Madras and Bombay, are to be reduced: what is to become of the Commissariat if this clipping is to be applied to them? But this surely will not be.

Now we have no intention to reflect on Government, or on any of the many efficient and zealous officers who have, from time to time, served their country in the "*ghee dubur*" line; but it is from our own actual knowledge, not only of the work which devolves on the Executive Officer, but also of the games which his subordinates can, and do, play with perfect impunity, be he ever so determined or ever so sharp, that we have been led to make these remarks; and that we are right, or have at all events very good grounds for the conviction we have arrived at, is very easily shown. Why does Bombay stand alone in having these two extra departments saddled on her Commissariat? When a similar system was proposed for Bengal, the Commissariat Chief of that Presidency most distinctly declined to take the responsibility; in other words he positively refused to take charge, giving as a reason that his department had quite enough to do in their own line. In this he was supported by his Government, who resolved that barrack furniture should be handed over to the Public Works Department; and quite right too. Now see the consequence of this stand. The Bengal Commissariat to this day perform only their proper duties, and these duties are lighter than here, as all mounted corps in Bengal procure their forage under private arrangements. We have good authority for saying that the same system obtains in Madras, but having no personal knowledge of the Presidency we cannot be certain.

In conclusion, we would ask, why a system which has evidently worked well in one Presidency cannot be carried out in the other? Surely our Bombay Government is not working in these grooves because, as native agriculturists say, their grandfathers did the same!

In the long discussion that ensued upon the consideration of section 137 of the new Municipal Bill in the Legislative Council, our worthy councillors seemed to consider everything most thoroughly except the law on the question before them. It was proposed by the Hon. Mr. Narayen Wassoodew that the word "surface" should be placed before the word "drainage" in order to prevent the Corporation being called upon to carry out a vast and "enormous" underground sewerage scheme. There was a tie upon the division on this amendment, and, strange to relate, it was carried by the vote of His Excellency the Governor. There is no doubt that the "ayes" on this amendment believed that they were agreeing to the law upon this matter; that they were making the law; that they were guarding the future Corporation from being forced to complete an underground sewerage scheme at an "enormous" cost; and that "surface drainage" was all that could be demanded of the city. Not a single member of the Council appears to have given sufficient attention to the judgment delivered by the High Court in the case of Varjeevandas Madhowdass versus the Justices of the Peace. If they will turn to that judgment they will find that the High Court is guided in its decision in such cases by common law and not by Municipal law. Section 3 of this new Municipal Bill expressly says "nothing in this Act shall "be construed to render lawful any act or omission on the part of any person which is, or "but for this Act would be deemed to be, a nuisance at common law, nor to exempt any person guilty of nuisance at common law from "prosecution or action in respect thereof." What the Corporation has gained therefore by the amendment agreed to under section 137 of the new bill we cannot see. It has already been decided by the High Court that emptying sewage in the sea is a nuisance at common law. If the Corporation should attempt to defend any future action for this offence, section 137, combined with section 3, cannot possibly save them from heavy damages. How is it possible therefore to carry out surface drainage without committing a nuisance at common law? But not only is the High Court a lion standing in the way of the city upon this amendment of the Hon. Mr. Narayen Wassoodew, but Government itself has already threatened the city with an action on account of the Boree Bunder night soil nuisance, and is only restrained from filing another action on account of the Churney Road drain nuisance until the city has expended its Rs. 1,50,000 a year in removing the night soil out of the city. And after these two actions have proved to the "ayes" on the amendment that the words "surface drainage" have no legal meaning at all, several other actions of the same kind remain to be brought against the unfortunate Corporation that is trusting to the Municipal law to carry it safely over its troubles. Clause 137 might have been completely left out of the bill so far as drainage is concerned, for it is only too true that the drainage of the city means exactly what Government and the High Court may decide, and both Government and the High Court are ready to laugh at the word "surface" in this connection.

What were the professional members of the Council about that they did not point out not only the inutility of the word "surface" in section 137, but the danger into which it would probably betray the Corporation? Why the Hon. Colonel Kennedy should advise the Council that it "should simply speak of surface "drainage" when he is the prime mover of Government in all the threatened nuisance cases on which he hopes to get the Municipality cast in damages for fouling the waters of the foreshore, we cannot make out; nor can we believe that the gallant Colonel was not enjoying a quiet joke at the expense of his honourable colleagues, the "ayes" of which with rare Irish humour he professed himself to be one, and actually delivered his vote in favour of "surface" drainage. The Hon. the Acting Advocate-General called for an explanation of the words "surface drainage," and received the reply from the Hon. Colonel Kennedy that "the expression meant only the removal of pools and accumulations of water, and "would not apply to any underground system "of draining." It is true that the Hon. the Acting Advocate-General declined to vote for "surface drainage," but he did not assist the Council with the common law view of the question.

There stands the amendment in the bill, however, that the city shall supply such funds as may be necessary for the purpose of making adequate and suitable provision for "surface" drainage and for nothing more, and if the Corporation chooses, no other system of drainage need be executed. But how about the nuisances at common law? Two or three judgments of the High Court would utterly swamp the city, not with drainage, and not on account of a deficiency of a drainage, but swamped it would be with pecuniary penalties. We have all along perceived how terribly the "bludgeon clauses" would work in practice, and we ask the new Corporation to prepare not one million sterling for drainage as the Hon. Mr. Narayen Wassoodew supposed, but a good many lacs besides, as well as a heavy pumping expenditure of about Rs. 2,00,000 per annum, and this without reference to night soil collection and removal thereof to the night-soil depôts. Thus then there is a large expenditure at all. Then the new Corporation, terrible future before it, the whole business is and the danger of increasing expenditure this:—That with an increasing it in full from and a hopelessness of sanitary advantages the earnings of the people, the burden of are likely to be cast aside and reduced by an "enormous" sewerage system and compassing the night soil into the sewers, and so on pelling every individual not to drink poisoned of his own cess-pool, but to inhale the deadly fumes out of his own closet drain. The remedy against this monstrous danger is to be found in disconnecting the closet drains from the houses by ingenious mechanical means, and by erecting ingenious water closets everywhere. But the difficulty of doing all this at a time when the city is already borne down by a taxation which no single generation could be expected to bear, by throwing the whole burden of house connections and closets upon house owners, would be seeking relief from the misery of the frying pan in the more exquisite torture of the fire. We offer no opinion at present upon the drainage question, but it is our duty to indicate the course which section 137 is likely to lead to, in order to warn the future Corporation of the troubles that lie before it. The section of the bill that has been amended on the motion of the Hon. Mr. Narayen Wassoodew is no amendment at all, and the wind that was expended upon the discussion might have been preserved for some better purpose. We regret to say a single word that may be considered as approaching to unkindness against His Excellency the President of the Council, whose perception of some of the undoubted difficulties of the existing Municipality was singularly correct, especially on the drainage question, and whose vote about surface drainage was given with the best intention in the interest of the city. But it is just as well that the financial aspects of the future drainage question should be well before the public, so that there may be no excuse by-and-bye for surprise at what is likely to be forced upon the city. If the Corporation that is to be formed can accept their responsibility, let them do so with their eyes open to the full extent of their financial obligations. "Surface drainage," we repeat, has no meaning in law, and will stand as a dead letter in the future municipal statute book. Nobody knows this better than the Hon. Colonel Kennedy, and nobody should have known it better than the Hon. Mr. Narayen Wassoodew, whom we have the pleasure to thank for securing the city a favour which it can never enjoy.

NOTE OF THE DAY.

In a resolution of the Government of India, the Right Hon. the Governor-General in Council observes that while it is very necessary, in order to the preservation of the integrity of the coinage, to withdraw from circulation rupees and half rupees which have lost more than two per cent. in weight by reasonable wearing, and which are, therefore, no longer legal tender in payment or on account under section 13 of the Act, it is not necessary or expedient to treat with the same strictness quarter rupees and eighths of a rupee which have lost more than two per cent. in weight by reasonable wearing. These coins do not cease, by mere loss of weight, to be a legal tender in payment or on account under section 13. They do not forfeit this attribute unless they have been clipped, or filed, or defaced, or diminished otherwise than by use. The manufacture of these small coins is expensive, and the wear and tear by their use considerable, especially in some parts of the country. They are legal tender only for fractions of a rupee, and no public inconvenience is likely to be caused, even though they become, by loss of weight through wearing, mere token coins. It may even happen that some advantage to the circulation may arise from not withdrawing such a coin in this condition owing to there being less temptation to melt coins so diminished in weight. Moreover, in the case of such small coins, it may not be easy with ordinary appliances to ascertain so slight a loss of weight as two per centum. The Governor-General in Council is accordingly pleased to decide that, in future, quarter rupees and eighths of a rupee shall not be cut or broken or withdrawn from circulation only because they have lost, by reasonable wearing, more than two per cent. in weight.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

WASHINGTON, 10TH OCTOBER.

The Republicans have carried the Indiana elections, and President Grant's re-election is secured.

Obituary.—Mr. Seward, the American statesman.

MADRID, 11TH OCTOBER.

The Cortes have rejected a Republican amendment in favour of the abolition of slavery.

PARIS, 11TH OCTOBER.

M. Thiers has ordered Prince Napoleon to leave France.

The French Minister at Brussels has resigned.

LONDON, 11TH OCTOBER.

A special Cabinet Council was held yesterday to discuss the Anglo-French Treaty.

LONDON, 11TH OCT.

The Liverpool Cotton Market to-day was quieter. Fair Dhollera, 6¾.

The Manchester Market is improving.

The sum of £130,000 has been withdrawn from the Bank of England to-day.

The Bank of England has raised its rate of discount to 6 per cent.

The Bank of England Returns for the week ending yesterday show the following results:—

Reserve of Notes	£ 8,062 500	Dec.£ 437,500
Bills discounted	£22,500 000	Dec.£1,875,000
Bullion	£20,375,000	Dec.£ 750,000

The following ships have passed the Suez Canal:—Outward—Vesta. Homeward—Indus.

[BOLTON'S TELEGRAM.]

LONDON, 11TH OCT., 11-50 A.M.

Mr. Seward, the late American Minister, is dead.

REUTER'S EXPRESS.

ADEN, 30TH SEPT.

H. M.'s ship Briton arrived here on Sunday, 29th, with the captain and crew of the Isa. The Isa sprung a leak on 15th June when about 90 miles from Rasafun and shipped heavy seas. The engines would not work, and the ship would not steer; she therefore drifted to the easternmost point of Socotra, where the captain beached her on 23rd June, lat. 12-46 N., long. 54-30 E. The captain remained on board until 23rd July, and was then compelled by the Sheik and 300 armed natives to abandon his vessel and go to Tamarida. The captain and crew suffered great privation and were badly treated by natives who plundered the ship. The Briton, putting into Bunder Delishi on the 9th September, heard of the crew at Tamarida and took them on board, the native retreating as soon as the Briton came in sight.

A Court of Enquiry into the loss of the ship is being held here.

The Briton whilst cruising picked up a boat's crew of the Sea King (formerly Shenandoah) belonging now to the Sultan of Zanzibar.

Mr. J. B. Peile, acting Municipal Commissioner for Bombay, has applied for three months' privilege leave of absence to proceed to Europe and we hear that he leaves Bombay by the outgoing mail of the 21st instant. Dr. Hewlett Health Officer, will officiate as Commissioner until further notice.

The Mikado of Japan has notified his wish that all his subjects of both sexes in Kioto and Osaka should adopt European dress.

There were lately rumours in Paris that three crowned heads are about to lay down their diadems—the Majesties of England, Germany and Italy,—but the rumours were not credited.

In a resolution lately published, His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal announces that "the great object of the Government now is to extend primary education among the masses of the people."

Mr. Stanley, it appears, did not go and is not going to Balmoral at Her Majesty's invitation. Mr. Stanley went to Dunrobin at the personal invitation of the Duke of Sutherland, and, being there, was presented to the Queen by the Duke and graciously received by Her Majesty.

During the fourth quarter of 1871, fifty vagrants were arrested under the Vagrancy Act in the Bombay Presidency, 33 in that of Madras, 17 in Bengal, and 7 in the North-Western Provinces. During the same period 29 were deported from Bombay, 8 from Madras, 1 from Calcutta, and 3 from [illegible] the North-Western Provinces.

The *Journal de Genève* publishes a letter from two Catholic priests, who, invoking the authority of the Bible, declare that they will follow Father Hyacinthe's example by getting married, and Hyacinthe's example on the reform in the Church congratulate him [illegible] accepted. The London correspondent of the *New York Herald* states that Hyacinthe was married at the Marylebone Registry Office, and that Dean Stanley, Lady Augusta Stanley, and other distinguished personages, were present at the marriage.

MILITARY ITEM.

Now that the question of army organization attracts both in this country and at home so much attention, it is to be hoped that the relative merits of the "scratch staff" which we are accustomed to see hastily gathered together whenever a British Brigade is to be formed, and of the permanent staff which exists in other armies, may not be forgotten in the discussion. The fact is that in the ranks of our commissioned officers there is a gap which utterly prevents any permanent organization for bodies larger than battalions. We have major-generals to command the divisions of the army, and lieutenant-colonels and captains to lead the several battalions and companies, but commanders for the brigades must be improvised for the occasion. Every year at home and in this country a dozen brigades or more are formed for the purpose of manœuvring, and to take charge of these the Commanders-in-Chief have to take the most efficient lieutenant-colonels from the heads of their regiments and from their proper duties, to which they will revert as soon as the camps of exercise break up. Before, then, any steps can be taken to place our staff organization upon a firm basis, it appears most desirable that this gap in our higher ranks should be filled up, and that there should be a distinct rank of officers for the command of brigades as there is for that of divisions, battalions and squadrons or companies.—*Pioneer.*

GREAT RISE OF THE TAPTEE AT BHOSAWUL.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

BHOSAWUL, 9TH OCT.

We have had two days heavy rain, and judging by the appearance of the river Taptee, which rose in a very short time about 15 feet, the rain must have been general over a large portion of the country. It is to be hoped the crops will not be injured. It will be a great pity if they have, because otherwise the season has been so favourable. The nights have set in cold and the mornings are delightful, so there is every prospect of four or five months' favourable weather.

There are a good many cases of fever about, owing, I believe, to the great quantity of rank vegetation growing about the station, which otherwise is healthy.

THE COTTON TRADE OF BOMBAY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—I had something to say yesterday and the day before in regard to the position the Hon. Mr. Bythell has taken in his recent speeches before the Council at Poona, but I have not done with that gentleman.

The Hon. Mr. Bythell has a great deal of sympathy for the "ryot," and really considering the attention the "poor ryot" gets from certain quarters, he ought to be very grateful. But I am one who has not a particle of sympathy for the individual in question, knowing that he is very well able to take most excellent care of himself.

During the American war the "ryot" the Hon. Mr. Bythell has such a regard for, enriched himself at the expense of Bombay, the Hon. Mr. Bythell appears to think so prosperous, and the "poor ryot" is wealthy to-day, and I fail to see any reason why Bombay should continue to be sapped by his exorbitant demands.

The "poor ryot" managed to grow cotton prior to the American war which our Bombay merchants could lay down in Liverpool at 3d. or 4d. per pound, and if the "ryot" cannot repeat himself in this respect, it will be all the better for Bombay.

Where does the money go to that is dropped every year on our cotton trade? and where did a tremendous sum of money go to that was lost in cotton during 1865 and 1866? To the "poor ryot" and the Agency houses.

Supposing I buy cotton to-day which costs 7¼d. per pound in Liverpool, and sell it at a trifle under 7d. if I should be so fortunate, where does that ¼d. per pound odd go to? Why, the Agency house that advances on my shipment for a consideration gets a part of it, and the balance goes to the "poor ryot."

Now this is exactly the thing that has been going on in Bombay for years past, and this kind of business is what has been undermining Bombay commercially, and is bound to effect its ruin if not put an end to.

When the Carwar Railway scheme was discussed before our local Chamber, there was a good deal of talk about the "poor ryot," and about that time Mr. Mellwraith took him up.

I don't pretend to know anything about Mr. Mellwraith's "poor ryot," and for all I know or care, he might have been the most abject object on the face of the earth; but "charity begins at home," and we cannot afford here in Bombay to go on enriching the "poor ryot" any longer, but must look out for number one, and let the "de'il take the hindermost."

A word more. The Hon. Mr. Bythell says, speaking of Bombay, "she has no agriculture, no special manufacture; she is but a strip "of barren rock" "stripped barren rock would have been more appropriate) "running out into the sea, and it is simply because it has this great trade in cotton that the city is what it is."

Will the foregoing words of the hon. gentleman be endorsed by the people of Bombay? I think not, for in the first place there is considerable agriculture in and around Bombay, and there is a large and increasing manufacturing interest, and Bombay is not a barren rock running out into the sea, and it is not because Bombay has a losing cotton trade that the city is what it is in the sense the hon. gentleman refers to. Bombay, thank Heavens, has its wool, coffee, seed and trade in other produce other than cotton as well as its trade with Calcutta, China, and elsewhere, which the cotton trade has nothing to do with, and once reduce the cotton trade to limits that will pay Bombay, or if that cannot be done in face of American cotton, let the cotton trade go altogether, and I doubt not with other articles of produce that the "poor ryot" will be forced to turn his attention to, Bombay will be really a prosperous city.

Bombay, 9th October. Q.

Errata.—In letter published yesterday, signed "Q," for words "supping" and "suppling" were misprints for "*sapping.*"

THE INCIDENCE OF MUNICIPAL TAXATION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—The letter that appeared in your columns on Thursday last under the above heading is one of the most complete shams that has been heard of since the late mania; one column and a quarter of such arrant nonsense never was put together before as an apology for an income tax. I take one sample out of the basketful of rot.

"Out of the 21,000 assessable properties in Bombay, about 14,000 houses are owned by persons who occupy them themselves. There are thus only 7,000 properties actually rented."

The census gives an average of 31 persons to each house: therefore the number of house-owners, including their families, is 434,000, or exactly two-thirds of the whole population. But if we prefer to do without this average, and assume, as we are entitled to do, that when an owner reserves a house for his family, the numbers of that single family, including domestics, will not average 31. The new census returns will show this most clearly. All the deficiency of this 14,000 houses occupied by owners is an excess of the average in houses occupied by tenants. It is not true that all the people of Bombay who are entitled to rank as tenants because they are neither owners of houses nor the relatives of those owners, occupy only 7,000 houses. No, they "pig" with the landlords, and it is houses such as these that yield the highest rentals, and nobody can tell what those rentals are. This is one

EXECUTION.

KHUNDOO WITTOO, who was sentenced to death at the last Criminal Sessions for the murder of a woman, will be executed this morning in front of the County Jail. The convict has for some days past been waited upon by native missionaries, but appears to have derived no solve to his soul, for he has admitted no one to his confidence, nor afforded the least clue to his inmost thoughts. A Brahmin visited him yesterday in his cell, but with no better success.

A TRIP ON THE ABYSSINIA TURRET SHIP.

PREPARATORY to going into Dock, a very pleasant day was afforded, on board H. M.'s turret ship the Abyssinia, to a number of his friends by her popular commander, Lieut James, R.N. Soon after eleven o'clock on Thursday last, the invited guests were on board, and a little before one the huge monitor was ploughing its way seaward. *En route* she passed the incoming mail steamer, whose passengers must have wondered where she was bound for!

Her mission however on this occasion was purely one of peace, and to give her vast machinery a very necessary airing. At 2-15 a most important announcement was made, and all hands were piped for action to attack a bounteous cold collation; and right well were the knives and forks plied until hardly a vestige remained. The repast was served in the new, much-needed, and comfortable accommodation on deck, recently provided for the officer commanding the ship.

Next followed an inspection of the internal wonders with an interesting explanatory lecture on the guns, which were elevated and lowered with surprising precision and rapidity. The turrets were also set in motion, and the speed of their revolution was once round in 50 seconds!

The descent into some of the Avernal chambers caused much merriment, but we doubt whether the fair ones who had the courage to attempt it thought it particularly facile notwithstanding Virgil's dogmatic assertion that *facilis descensus Averno*.

About 6 P.M. the Abyssinia had returned to her moorings, after having paid a passing visit to her sister the Magdala and received on board that monster's able commander, Lieut. Palmer, R.N. Her anchor was soon dropped, and amid the shades of night, which were falling fast, her visitors gave three hearty cheers for Captain James, and departed thoroughly pleased with their trip on a turret ship.

UNIVERSAL EXHIBITION AT VIENNA, 1873.

WE learn from Hongkong that the articles to be sent from China and Japan for Exhibition at Vienna are so very numerous, that the Austrian corvette Fasana, which has received orders to convey them free of freight to Trieste is unable to take them all on board, so that a considerable portion has to be shipped by other vessels. We do not apprehend any such *embarras des richesses* will cause anxiety to the Indian Committees for the Vienna Exhibition.

To the numerous Chinese exhibitors has been added the Hoppo of Canton, who is the highest Finance and Customs officer of the province of Kwantung. He will send a large and valuable collection of Chinese articles.

The Japanese Government has notified that the Mikado has decided to send his cousin Prince Niphon, accompanied by the Minister Terashima, as representatives of Japan to Vienna, to be present at the Exhibition. Will any Indian Princes and Chiefs be there also?

FOOTBALL CLUB.

FOOTBALL is over for the season, the final game being played last night, and the good people of Bombay will, we feel sure, be sorry to hear this news, for Tuesday and Friday nights had got to be looked forward to with wonderful interest, for on these nights did not the young men of Great Britain meet to fight battles fierce, and on several occasions, even bloody. The Bombay Football Club has been a great success; of that there can be no two opinions; in fact it has been the most successful thing started in Bombay for many a day. The Club numbers eighty members, and to show the great interest taken in the game we may mention that on several occasions nearly fifty of them have joined in the play. Great credit is due to the energetic secretary, Mr. W. M. Tennent, for the zeal he has shown in the cause of the Club and for the interesting matches he has arranged, and as any one who has read our accounts of the matches must know, he has outshone himself when he appeared with his yellow scarf on the field. As we have before stated, the game last night was the final one of the season; it was at first intended that a scratch game should be played between sides chosen by the opponent captains, Tennent and Peile, but as the latter did not put in an appearance Tennent and Hewitt chose sides from the members present, about thirty-five in number, which, considering the holidays, was a good muster. Tennent, with his band of Yellows behind him, kicked off, and some spirited play was shown. Soon, however, the ball flew towards Tennent, who started off and treated the spectators to one of his brilliant runs, going through the Reds and touching down right behind their goal. The "kick at goal," however, resulted in a miss, and then the Reds went at it with a will, and after a little time forced the ball up towards the Yellows' goal and obtained a touch-down, though a great distance from goal, so that although Yerbury kicked his best he could not get it over and the game went on apace. The Yellows shortly after got another touch-down and punted out but with no result, and soon after "no side" was called, the game ending in a draw though greatly in favour of the Yellows, who we think had the strongest side. For the Yellows Lushington and the other goal-keeper played finely, and Bromley, the naval gentleman, Cassels, MacIver, and Scott afford their duty well as "forwards," while Tennent, besides playing well, looked after his men in an admirable manner. On the Reds' side Hewitt was at his best, and Yerbury, Hatch, Hart, Richardson, and Shoppee fought gallantly, sided as they were by the rest of the Reds. When the players met under the tree to dress three hearty cheers were given for the noble game of Football, and then some one called for other three for the Hon. Secretary of the Bombay Football Club, and they were given in style. On Tuesday the Football Club sports are to take place, and a fine afternoon's entertainment will, we feel sure, be the result.

THE BOMBAY LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

THE Council of H. E. the Governor met on Tuesday, the 17th ult., in the Council Hall at Poona. There were present—

His Excellency the Hon. Sir Philip Edmond Wodehouse, K.C.B., Governor of Bombay, presiding.
His Excellency the Hon. Sir Augustus Almeric Spencer, K.C.B.
The Hon. H. P. St. G. Tucker.
The Hon. A. Rogers.
The Hon. the Acting Advocate-General.
The Hon. Munguldas Nathoobhoy, C.S.I.
The Hon. Colonel M. K. Kennedy.
The Hon. E. W. Ravenscroft.
The Hon. J. A. Forbes.
The Hon. Narayen Wassoodewjee.
The Hon. J. K. Bythell.

Before proceeding to the consideration of clause 153 (which now became 154),

The Hon. Mr. Tucker called attention to the heading "Building Regulations," and said that as such regulations did not commence until section 162, the sections between which and 154 related only to the construction and repairing of streets, the title was a misnomer. He therefore suggested that the heading should be altered to "Construction, Paving, and Repairing of Streets."

This was agreed to.

The Hon. Mr. Forbes thought it would be well to strike out section 154 and all those that followed, down to section 253. This course would, he thought, tend considerably to lighten the labours of the Council, and place matters upon a better footing than they would be if all the subsequent details of the bill were to be gone into and settled. The affairs mentioned in the sections to which he objected were matters which might fairly be left to the discretion of the Corporation, and if anything at all were necessary, it would be simply a single section stating that the Corporation shall have power to frame or alter such regulations as are necessary for the general conservancy of the town, and that until these regulations were altered by the Corporation, those which were in force under the old Act should continue to be enforced. He thought that already the regulations mentioned in the sections which he objected to had given rise to considerable alarm and dissatisfaction in Bombay.

The Hon. Mr. Tucker—The bulk of these clauses were in the old Act, and if the hon. member's proposition be seriously entertained, there will be an element of indefinitiveness and uncertainty introduced which the city has hitherto been free from. The proposal of the hon. member that this Council should relieve itself from its troublesome duties and cast them on the Corporation would be a retrograde movement.

The Hon. Mr. Munguldas—I think that the old clauses were sufficiently stringent, and as far as I can make out, there is no necessity for introducing more rigorous rules by this bill.

The Hon. Mr. Tucker—The Hon. Mr Munguldas mistakes the character of the Hon. Mr. Forbes' suggestion, which is not to omit new sections which may be considered too rigorous, but to strike out the whole of the old and new clauses, and to leave the Corporation to grope in the dark about matters which this Council ought to regulate.

His Excellency the President—The very day this bill comes into operation, there must be some means of regulating the matters affected by these sections. Bye-laws, if there be nothing more definite, must be prepared, otherwise the old sections will remain in force until the new Corporation can alter them.

The Hon. Mr. Tucker—It is a proposal simply to postpone the orderly management of these matters for an indefinite period, and to waste the whole of the time and labour which have been bestowed upon making the bill as complete as possible. I am of opinion that this Council has already affirmed the principle that these matters should be regulated by the bill, and I therefore submit that the Hon. Mr. Forbes is out of order in the proposal which he has now made.

The Hon. Mr. Forbes—I clearly referred to this in my remarks upon the second reading of the bill.

The Hon. Mr. Tucker—Certainly the time for suggesting an alteration of this character which affects the principle of the bill was when the motion for the second reading was before the Council. I have no objection to the Corporation being given power to make bye-laws, but I certainly think it would be highly inexpedient to leave the matters regulated by this part of the bill to their discretion.

The Hon. Mr. Rogers—Mr. Hope had great practical experience in the working of municipalities both in the mofussil and in Bombay, and most of the new provisions which have been introduced are the result of his experience I therefore think that it would be very wrong if this Council were now to set them aside for no reason whatever.

The Hon. Mr. Tucker—They embody the experience of the last two Commissioners and of the various committees of the Bench which have considered those matters.

The Hon. the Acting Advocate-General—Moreover, the suggestion of the Hon. Mr. Forbes is quite opposed to the principle upon which the British Parliaments legislate upon such matters. The Metropolitan Building Act is no doubt very well known to the hon. member, and it illustrates the tendency of English legislature to consolidate regulations on these subjects in one Act, so that the public may have the fullest possible opportunity of knowing the rules affecting themselves and their property. By bye-laws which may be altered from day to day, the public cannot have the same facilities of knowing the regulations relating to building as they would possess with an Act such as the Metropolitan Building Act, and such as this still is intended to be. I certainly think it would be a very backward step in legislation if we were to omit these sections and leave the management of the city to be regulated by shifting bye-laws. I think it of the greatest value that every citizen should have an Act which he can read and study at his leisure, and learn how he must guide himself in his actions and in the ordering of his property. I believe that in the course of a few years it will be necessary to introduce another bill into this Council in order that the bye-laws which will be framed under this bill may be incorporated in a new law which will be the result of later experience. The Hon. Mr. Munguldas wonders at new sections being introduced, but it would not have been wise not to have utilized the experience of the last seven years.

The Hon. Mr. Forbes—As to what has just been said, I should be very sorry indeed to be the means of a retrograde step in legislation, but at the same time I think it is a matter of opinion as to whether my proposition is a retrograde step or not. I object to Government's legislating upon these little things, and I will read an extract from a writer whose opinion this Council will probably consider to be of equal weight with the opinion of the Hon. the Acting Advocate-General. Mr. Toulmin Smith, in his work on "Local Self-Government," says—"One of the characteristics of modern law-making is the peddling detail into which it enters and by which it seeks to bind and tie men up, by pedantic foregone conclusions, from free action and responsibility. This is a style of legislation which produces multiplied evils. Its very character of detail is self-defeating. It is a sound maxim of logic and also of the common law of England that the enumeration of certain things implies the exclusion of those not enumerated. No man can foresee all the circumstances which may arise, nor all the resulting conditions of those which exist. The more *detail* is attempted the more are men drawn off from the habit of having recourse always to broad principles, while cases will ever be continually occurring to which no pre-ordained specialty of detail will apply. But again such is the overloading of the statute book which has grown out of this system, that men turn in despair from any attempt to know its contents; and instead of there being laws, few and plain, but certain and constant, there is a confused mass, endless, intricate, involved, contradictory and ever changing, and consequently full of uncertainty and doubt." For my own part I think that legislating upon the minute points which you wish to fix by this bill gives them undue importance. Look, for instance, at such petty details as the fixing of a width for streets, and regulating the differences between gas pipes and water pipes.

The Hon. the Acting Advocate-General—These are all fixed by the Metropolitan Building Act, one of the most perfect Acts of the kind there is.

The Hon. Mr. Forbes—That may be, but there must be general principles for guidance on the subject, and if you take details, it may in occasion be found impossible to carry them out. Therefore, we may now be framing sections which under certain circumstances it would be impracticable to give effect to. As to the cumbrous sanitary regulations which now stand in the bill, I think that too great care cannot be taken in settling them, because they may be made very oppressive to the town.

The Hon. Colonel Kennedy—It seems to me that the Hon. Mr. Forbes is quite out of order.

The Hon. Mr. Forbes—I had better put forward a motion. I therefore suggest that instead of clause 154 we substitute the following:—"That the Corporation shall have full power to frame, make, or alter any such regulations as may be deemed necessary for the general conservancy of the town of Bombay, and until such regulations shall have been framed, made, or altered, the regulations embodied in Act II. of 1862 shall be held to be in force."

The Hon. Mr. Tucker—By section 2 of this bill, the existing Municipal Acts are repealed, so that unless we alter that section, we cannot in this part of the bill keep alive the building and conservancy regulations of the old Acts. The effect of such a measure would be to introduce the uncertainty and doubt which the authority he has read to us so very properly condemns.

His Excellency the Governor remarked that by one of the sections, the Commissioner might take possession of anybody's property for the purpose of making streets, and he should like to know if it was intended that such a power should fluctuate with a bye-law.

The Hon. Mr. Forbes said he supposed that in such a case the Commissioner and the Corporation would be subject to the general law of the land, because one portion of a community would never be allowed to seize upon the property of another except for some powerful reasons.

The Hon. the Acting Advocate-General said this clause was simply a resolution consequent upon certain things already declared in the bill, and if this clause were not agreed to, the first thing that the confirming authority would require to know was the reason why such a provision had not been inserted. If this and the subsequent sections were not retained, the Town Council would go on week after week debating upon the rules which should govern the city in its general conservancy. This motion by the Hon. Mr. Forbes was the most extraordinary and indefinite proposition he had ever heard put forward.

The Hon. Mr. Forbes replied that he was afraid the Hon. and learned Acting Advocate-General's imagination had again carried him away. He did not suppose that during the next twelve months more than one or two of the matters referred to in these sections could come up more than once or twice before the Corporation.

The Hon. Mr Tucker—If the hon. member, after the expression of opinion he has heard, is not prepared to withdraw his motion, I beg to submit to H. E. the President that under the rules the motion cannot be put. The principle of the bill has already been decided upon, and it is that all those things should be regulated by the bill, and therefore in seeking at this stage to overturn one of the principles of the bill the Hon. Mr. Forbes is out of order, more particularly as at the second reading he never indicated any intention of adopting this course, nor has he given the notice which is requisite for any alteration affecting the principle of the bill.

The Hon. the Acting Advocate-General—I quite agree with the Hon. Mr. Tucker. We should never succeed with any bill if we were at liberty in considering the details to turn round and say that the greater part of it is utterly useless.

The Hon. Mr. Tucker—Certain irregularities took place on the second reading when one gentleman wished to go into details, but now an attempt is being made to introduce another irregularity on the converse side of the question, as the Hon. Mr. Forbes wishes again to attack the principle of the bill while we are engaged upon the discussion of details. I do not think this Council will agree to omit a large portion of the bill merely because the hon. gentleman does not agree with a principle which has been already decided upon.

His Excellency the President—I take the same view as the Hon Mr. Tucker. The subjects treated of in these sections are of infinite variety and importance, and though some might be regulated by bye-laws, yet the majority of them are proper subjects for legislation. I think that we should proceed to consider these sections in detail.

The Hon. Mr. Forbes—I see that there is no prospect of my motion being carried, so I shall acquiesce in His excellency's expression of opinion and withdraw the motion.

The Hon. Mr. Tucker—In a question of order the decision of the President is final, whether acquiesced in by the member affected by it or not.

The motion was then withdrawn.

The Hon. Mr. Tucker said that as many improvements in traveling were being made, and as science might invent something in that way which was neither tramway nor railway, the words "or the like" should be inserted between "railway" and "without" in the eighteenth line of section 153.

This suggestion was agreed to, and section 153 as amended was agreed to and stands part of the bill.

Section 154 became section 155. In line five "154" was substituted for "153".

The Hon. Mr. Munguldas said he supposed that the power to sell streets could only be exercised by the Commissioner with the sanction of the Corporation, and that the power to stop up the streets could only be exercised by the Commissioner under the same authority.

The Hon. Mr. Tucker said he should certainly say that the Commissioner should not sell or stop up streets without the sanction of the Corporation.

His Excellency the President—Can the Corporation sell all their lands without the consent of Government?

The Hon. Mr. Tucker replied that the Corporation could sell any lands it possessed except those regarding which there were restrictions placed by this or any other law, *e.g.* the Lands on which tanks and water communications now existed.

His Excellency the Governor—Then if there should be a deficiency in the rates, I suppose that the Corporation may increase their funds by selling their lands?

The Hon. the Acting Advocate-General said that the Corporation must have a power to sell their immoveable property when requisite.

The Hon. Mr. Tucker repeated that such a power was necessary.

The Hon. Colonel Kennedy remarked that he observed the Corporation had the power to shut up streets. This he thought was a considerable power to be left in their hands.

The Hon. the Advocate-General said he thought it extremely desirable that the Corporation should be invested with this power to shut up streets, if they thought it necessary for the benefit of the town.

The Hon. Mr. Munguldas said that the power was not likely to be exercised rashly, because the Corporation might probably have to pay very large sums to the owners of houses in compensation for the means of access to their houses being destroyed.

The Hon. Mr. Tucker pointed out that section 157 made provision for compensation to owners for damages to their lands or buildings, caused by acts of this description.

The Hon. Mr. Forbes said that His Excellency the President need scarcely fear regarding the power given to the Corporation to sell their real property, because unfortunately the Corporation possessed very little property of that description.

Section 155 became section 156, and was agreed to and stands part of the bill.

Section 156 became section 157, and was agreed to and stands part of the bill.

Section 157 became section 158.

The Hon. Mr. Bythell said he thought the Commissioner should only be allowed to exercise the powers given to him in this section with the sanction of the Town Council, because surely the ratepayers ought to have a word in deciding whether or not these alterations should be made. In the bill the decision on this point was left to the judgment of the Municipal Commissioner.

The Hon. Mr. Tucker thought that the power had very much better be left to one responsible person than to a board like the Town Council or an assembly like the Corporation, where the personal interests of the members might influence the decision.

The Hon. Colonel Kennedy thought so too, and approved of the section as it stood, because it only gave the Commissioner power to do what were purely executive duties.

The Hon. Mr. Bythell said that if a road were wanted from one place to another, this section gave the Commissioner power to say that it should go in a particular way, and he (the speaker) really thought that this was a matter in which the Corporation ought to have a voice. It was perfectly possible that a Commissioner appointed under this bill might be a comparative stranger in Bombay, and it therefore stood to reason that the people themselves, who knew the city and its wants well, would be most likely to decide regarding the streets they wanted and how they should be laid out.

The Hon. the Acting Advocate-General thought that the Hon. Mr. Bythell was overlooking the fact that this section was meant to apply to the private owner dealing with his own land. Supposing that a man had some 20 acres of land on the Byculla flats and he wanted to let them out for building purposes; well, he could not do so without the sanction of the Commissioner, who was the best judge of where the roads should go, and accordingly he would go to the Commissioner, who simply had power to put a veto upon any proposition which he thought was not desirable, either because it would be injurious to the neighbouring property or would stand in the way of the proper conservancy of the town.

The Hon. Mr. Munguldas—I believe that the private owners would prefer to have their claims put before the Town Council instead of the Commissioner alone.

The Hon. Mr. Bythell said he had not overlooked the fact mentioned by the Hon. the Acting Advocate-General, but he still held the same opinion that the people who were resident in the town, and representing the ratepayers, would be better able to judge as to whether a proposed street would be a public convenience than the Commissioner—a man who might be only a very few months in the place, when he took upon himself to decide whether and whither a street should be executed.

The Hon. the Acting Advocate-General believed that if the suggestion made by the Hon Mr. Bythell were agreed to, the private owners would be hampered immensely.

The Hon. Mr Tucker thought it would also put a number of matters of detail into the hands of the Council which they would never be able to dispose of expeditiously or satisfactorily.

The Hon. Mr. Bythell said that this was a matter in which a dispute might arise only once in a year, and he mentioned that in England these matters came strictly within the province of bodies like the Town Council or the Corporation.

The Hon. Mr. Forbes said that these private owners after having arranged with the Municipal Commissioner as to the width and level of streets, might afterwards hand them over to the Corporation to be maintained as a public street. He therefore thought that for this reason the Corporation should have a voice in the way indicated by the Hon. Mr. Bythell.

The Hon. Colonel Kennedy said that the Corporation would not be bound to take the street over even though it were offered to them.

The Hon. Mr. Forbes said he thought the Corporation would be bound to take the street if it were put into proper order.

The Hon. Mr. Narayen agreed with the Hon. Mr. Forbes, and pointed out that under section 158 the Commissioner was bound to take over the streets that had been completed according to his plans, even without the sanction of the Corporation.

The Hon. the Acting Advocate-General said that section 158 did not compel the Municipal Commissioner to take over such a street, but simply gave him the power to do so.

The Hon. Mr. Forbes said that the power of hampering the town with a new street should not be left in the hands of the Commissioner, who might first arrange with the private owner to make a certain street according to his own fancy, and then agree to take it over, although it would be the Corporation that would have to pay for its maintenance.

The Hon. Mr. Bythell said he thought it clear from sections 157 and 158 that if a private owner carried out the wishes of the Commissioner in respect of a street, the Corporation would be bound to take the street over. Now this was a power which the Corporation or the Town Council should alone have the right to exercise. He could not believe that it would hinder the Corporation or the Town Council from carrying on business if this power now given to the Commissioner were to be left under their approbation. He therefore moved that in line 12 the word "Commissioner" should be omitted, and the words "Town Council" inserted, and that in line 20 "he think" should be made "they think;" also that in line 33 the words "by the Commissioner" should be omitted; that in line 48 the word "Commissioner" should be omitted and "Town Council" substituted; and also that in line 51 the word "him" be omitted and "they" inserted.

The Hon. the Acting Advocate-General said that the effect of these alterations would be that unless the Town Council and the Commissioner agreed, no one would have the power to arrange with a private owner, whose rights might thus be interfered with beyond all precedent.

The Hon. Mr. Bythell said that with all due deference to the Acting Advocate-General, the power he sought was not without precedent, because precedents could be found in almost all the municipalities in England.

The Hon. Mr. Ravenscroft intimated that he certainly should oppose the amendment, because it would make the Town Council interfere in matters which were purely executive.

The Hon. Mr. Forbes said that the duties could scarcely be called executive altogether.

The Hon. Mr. Bythell said that as regards the matter of precedent, alluded to by the Hon. the Acting Advocate-General, he should like to know if there were any precedent for a Corporation not having this power. At present by this bill, neither as regarded money nor anything else had the Corporation power in the least.

The Hon. Mr. Tucker—The Hon. Mr. Bythell asked for a precedent. If he has taken any interest in the debates in Parliament during the last session about matters of Local sanitation, he would find a precedent; because he would discover that a strong feeling existed in England to take away from local boards the control they had rather to exercise in matters affecting the public health and security and to place it in the hands of the central authority, who would discharge these functions by means of a single but competent executive officer entrusted with large powers. There are many things which are far better left to the discretion of one competent and trustworthy man than to a board of men not possessed of equal skill, or influenced by so strong a sense of responsibility. The duties referred to in this section are matters of this description.

The Hon. Mr. Bythell said that there was a strong opinion on the other side, and that was, that the local boards should possess greater powers than they had at present. He said it had been argued at the second reading of the bill that the Corporation had full power over the Commissioner, because they could refuse to give him money for works unless they approved of them; but he now wished to point out that in sections 157 and 158 the Commissioner could go on building new streets without asking the consent of the Corporation, which in consequence would very likely be let into great expenses.

The Hon. Mr. Tucker—He could not get any money without the authority of the Town Council.

Some further discussion took place, and the amendment was put to the vote and lost by a majority of two. The voting list stands thus:—Ayes—The Hon. Munguldas Nathoobhoy, the Hon. J. A. Forbes, the Hon. Narayen Wasudewjee, the Hon. J. K. Bythell. Noes—His Excellency the Hon. Sir Augustus Almeric Spencer, the Hon. H. P. St. G. Tucker, the Hon. A. Rogers, the Hon. the Acting Advocate-General, the Hon. Colonel M. K. Kennedy, the Hon. E. W. Ravenscroft.

The section was then agreed to and stands part of the bill.

[To be continued.]

BENCH OF JUSTICES.

ON Wednesday, a quarterly meeting of the Bench of Justices was held in the Durbar Room Town Hall, J. Connon, Esq., Chairman of the Bench, presiding.

THE VICEROY'S VISIT.

Captain W. Walshe—Mr. Chairman, before we commence the business of the day, I would with your permission and that of the Bench say a few words. I believe that there will be no ordinary meeting of the Bench between this and the date fixed for the arrival in Bombay of His Excellency the Governor-General. I therefore wish, if the Bench will permit me, now to propose that steps be taken to receive the Viceroy as he should be received by the inhabitants of this great city. Firstly, I think that a loyal address should be presented to His Excellency by this Bench as the representatives of the city of Bombay; and secondly, that some public demonstration should be made to mark the visit of the Viceroy of India to the Western Presidency City. We know that it is the custom of the Corporation of the City of London to make grants out of their corporate funds to meet the expenses of receiving and entertaining distinguished personages. Even the smaller towns of England do this. I do not know whether we have any local precedent to fall back on, but I apprehend that it is competent for us to do that which is the regular practice at home. However, this can be considered by the special committee for the appointment of which I am about to move. What the nature of the arrangements should be, I cannot at this moment take it upon myself to say. Whether illuminations or fireworks or other such like *tamasha* for the people; or a ball or public entertainment to be given to the distinguished visitor; or dinners for the poor in honour of the event; or what not—all this the committee will of course take into consideration. If, as is often said, Bombay is the second city of the British Empire; the honour of the Corporation as well as our personal feelings require us to be up and doing to make our loyal sense of the high honour to be paid the city by the visit of the representative of Her Majesty the Queen. I feel that I need not press the point; I am confident that the proposal which I measure to make will meet with the cordial approval of the Justices. Indeed, I have not deemed it necessary to previously ask any one to second the motion; but I nevertheless feel sure that it will be carried unanimously. Having said so much in explanation, I beg to move—"That in contemplation of the approaching visit to Bombay of His Excellency the Viceroy of India, a special committee of this Bench composed as follows:—The Chairman of the Justices of the Peace for the city of Bombay, the Municipal Commissioner, the Hon. Mr. Gibbs, the Hon. J. A. Forbes, H. Maxwell, Esq., the Hon. Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy, C.S.I., the Hon. Munguldas Nathoobhoy, the Hon. Narayen Wassoodewjee, Nowrojee Furdoonjee Esq., James Taylor, Esq., Col. H. Hancock, and Dossabhoy Framjee, Esq., be appointed (with power to add to their number), whose duty it shall be to draw up and present in the name of the Bench a loyal address to His Excellency by Her Majesty's Justices of the Peace on behalf of the city of Bombay. The committee also to consider what steps should be taken by this Bench to prepare a fitting reception for H. E. the Governor-General on his arrival in Bombay." This was seconded by the Chairman, and Captain Walsh's name having been added, the resolution was carried unanimously.

Mr. J. B. Peile (the Commissioner)—If the meeting has no objection, I should like items 21, 22, 23 and 24 to be taken first, as they affect the Budget which is about to be completed.

THE LOVE GROVE SUIT.

This being agreed to, Mr. Peile in continuing said—Item 21 is a letter from the Municipal Commissioner forwarding copy of an opinion by counsel in the case of Varjeevandass Madhowdass and asking the sanction of the Bench to the payment of damages and costs in the matter. The Bench defended the suit brought against it, and lost it, and all that now remains is to pay the damages and costs, which will amount in December to about Rs. 18,000. In conclusion he formally proposed the payment of that amount.

The Chairman in seconding the motion observed—It was the pleasure of the Bench to fight the question in this suit and it passed a resolution to that effect, whether well considered or otherwise I do not undertake to say, but I did not myself vote on the question. However, another time before we decide to go to law, perhaps it will be as well to consider what we are going to do. (Laughter.) The motion was agreed to.

THE ROMAN CATHOLIC BURYING GROUNDS.

Mr. Peile said he had to beg the attention of the Bench to the next item, 22, as it was one with regard to which he wished to know what provision in the opinion of the Bench should be put into the Budget. The subject was the claims made by two sections of the Roman Catholic community for compensation on account of expenditure made at the Sewree and Dharavie Cemeteries. The Bench would recollect that on the 9th April last they voted Rs. 3,000 for the Roman Catholic party on account of the expense which that community had been at in the erection of a mortuary chapel at Sewree, and at the same time said they would consider any proposition which the Commissioner might make after he had conferred with the Roman Catholic Bishop on account of other expenses incurred in preparing the ground. The words of the Act were—"The Commissioner shall provide fitting places to be used as burial grounds." The present claim was not a demand that the Municipality should do anything required by the law, but an appeal *ad misericordiam* for compensation for loss in buildings and trees. At the meeting on the 9th April Mr. Hope referred to an agreement made in 1867 between the Municipal Commissioner and the representatives of the Roman Catholic party, and quoted it as having reference to Sewree, but the fact was that it really related to the ground at Dharavie. It was then considered that the whole of the dead of the Roman Catholic community, both those under the Roman Catholic Bishop and those under the Vicar Apostolic, might be interred at Dharavie. But subsequently, a part of the Sewree ground had been allotted to the Roman Catholic community under the Bishop. There were now two claims, one by the Goanese and one by the Roman party. The Vicar General represented that Rs 1,800 had been spent in 1870 on a chapel at Dharavie, and Rs. 2,336 afterwards on the chapel and approaches, and an estimate amounting to Rs. 3,815 has been put in for further works, including the building of an enclosing wall and fitting in of the ground. The latter is not necessary, and the Executive Engineer estimated that Rs. 1,855 will be sufficient for the further works required. The Roman Catholic Bishop on the other hand had shown accounts to prove an expenditure of Rs. 11,409 on excavating the ground assigned to him at Sewree. The accounts shown related to the period between November 1869 and November 1870. In the latter month an arrangement was made with a contractor who agreed to excavate the rock in return simply for the rubble dug out. This of course was a much more economical arrangement. It had been found impossible to check the accounts which were lists of workmen's wages, cost of blasting powder, &c., by the amount of work done, because the Municipality had conducted blasting operations on the same spot in 1869. He regretted that Dr. Dallas was not present, as he would have ably and eloquently advocated these claims, but he thought it proper to make two remarks on the latter of the two claims—first, that if the whole of the Roman Catholics had sought accommodation at Dharavie, no blasting would have been necessary; and secondly, that if the contract made in November 1870 had been made at first, there would have been no expense incurred. He would be glad if the Bench would come to some resolution as to the treatment of these claims.

Mr. Hart—Has any credit been given for the value of the stone?

Mr. Peile—A very trifling sum, about Rs. 200 is credited in the accounts shown.

The Chairman—If no gentleman has any remarks to offer on this suggestion, I myself would observe that it seems to me that the responsibility for making provision here rests with the Commissioner, who shows great respect for the Bench by consulting them in the first instance, and who has obviously no wish to exceed his powers, which are very great. The Commissioner, it seems to me, should make up his Budget as best he can and then take the votes on the various items. I should be very unwilling to vote against any grant of this kind to a community "calling themselves Christians" and whom I call Christians, but I would suggest that the Commissioner be requested to act on his own responsibility in respect of the new claim, which is considerable in amount.

Mr. Nowrojee Furdoonjee concurred with the Chairman and thought that the matter should be left with Mr. Peile, who would no doubt deal as care fully with it as he did with other matters, and put down the minimum amount in the budget.

The Chairman—The just amount.

Mr. Nowrojee—The proper amount. Any alteration can be made when the question comes before us in the Budget.

Mr. Spencer concurred with Mr. Connon.

The Hon. Narayen Vassoodewo—At the time when this road was set aside there was some schism between the Roman Catholics under the Roman Catholic Bishop and the Goanese, and the ground in Sewree was allotted to the one party upon the distinct understanding that the Municipality were not to be called upon to pay anything except for the levelling of the ground—a circumstance which I think might be taken notice of.

The following resolution, proposed by the Chairman and seconded by Mr. Nowrojee, was then passed—"That the Municipal Commissioner be requested to consider whether any sum should be included in the Budget of 1873 on account of the claims of the Roman Catholic community for compensation, and if he should be of opinion that the claims should be allowed, to insert in the Budget for consideration such sum as he may consider proper."

SUPPLEMENTAL GRANT FOR ROADS.

Mr. Peile asked the sanction of the Bench to an additional grant of Rs. 40,000 for the repair of roads. If gentlemen looked at Mr. Hope's Budget, page 66, they would see that he gave an estimate of the sum needed for the tolerable repair of the roads, which was Rs. 3,63,220. Mr. Hope was unable to provide this, and he made a reduced estimate by striking out some roads and giving a smaller quantity of metal to others, which was Rs. 2,74,180. But he could not provide this either, and eventually inserted in the Budget a sum less than the last estimate by half a lakh, and he said of this provision that it would suffice to go on upon, and could be increased later on if necessary. There was a statement of the roads repaired up to date, the area repaired and the money spent on each. The Colaba roads and others had not been repaired, and much damage had been done to the roads by the storm of September 12th, and the grant was nearly exhausted. He (Mr. Peile) was glad to be able to assure the Bench that the additional sum could be given from savings, without trenching on Mr. Hope's estimated cash balance—(hear, hear)—and he recommended that it should be granted.

Mr. Bogie seconded the proposition.

Mr. Nowrojee said with reference to this grant he would draw the attention of the Bench to the remarks which appeared in the report of the auditors just placed before the Bench. Para 5 was as follows:—"Under this head a very large amount is paid to Government as ground rent for stocking road metal, bricks, &c., at various parts of the island. We think the Municipality should be allowed road metal depots free of charge for ground rent; especially as we find that Government has not paid the usual fee for obstruction of streets and footpaths caused by scaffoldings, deposit of building materials, &c., during the erection of the Government buildings lately built or in progress. The grant for road repairs in the Budget is Rs. 2,43,947. Of this sum Rs. 2,37,026-12-0 have already been charged, and yet the roads are in a very bad state. It appears that a very large outlay will be immediately required to put the roads in thorough repair. In view of this heavy outlay, we think it is worthy of consideration whether contractors could not be got to perform the work more economically and quite as satisfactorily as it can be done departmentally." Those remarks deserved careful consideration, and he agreed in thinking that the roads would be more effectually repaired under the contract system than departmentally.

Mr. Bhaurwandass Purshotumdass wished to bring to the notice of the Commissioner that throughout the native town the roads were in a very bad state. Perhaps Mr. Peile would be good enough to expend some portion of the grant now applied for on their repair. Some streets were positively unsafe, not having been repaired for years.

Mr. Ormiston concurred in thinking that the roads in the native town were very much neglected. It might be owing to the fact that the Justices did not see so much of the roads as they did of the Queen's Road; but at any rate a large proportion of the taxes were paid by people living in the native town, and the repairs ought to be attended to.

Mr Peile—Do you consider that the recent grants have been adequate for thorough repairs?

Mr. Ormiston—I don't say anything about that, but I state that the roads in the native town have not been looked to properly.

The Chairman—Mr. Ormiston spoke of the state of the Queen's Road, but that is paid enough just at present.

Mr. Peile—And you say that a road which is this year being repaired by a contractor. (Laughter.) As to the remarks of the auditors on this point, I may remark that the stacking of bricks is not in any way connected with the maintenance of roads. As to the adoption of the contract system, I may remind the Bench that the repair of the roads in one district was this year given to a contractor. I have called for tenders for the repair of the whole of the roads by contract in 1873, the result of which will be considered with the Budget.

The motion was agreed to.

GOKULDAS TEJPAL HOSPITAL.

Mr. Peile said—I have to ask the Bench to decide what contribution it will make to the Gokuldas Tejpal Native General Hospital. In April 1868 the Bench sanctioned a grant of Rs. 1,225 per mensem for the expenses of the hospital other than the salary of the Surgeon in charge, which Government had agreed to pay in 1867. The hospital was first designed for 72 beds, but this has been increased to 100. I have asked the Medical Department what will be the cost of such a hospital, less the Surgeon's pay, and the reply is Rs. 3,000 per mensem. As some doubt has been expressed whether this hospital is necessary, I have made enquiries and find that patients are often refused admittance to the Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy Hospital. In 1870 3,632 persons were refused admission. At the same time there are 500 beds and these are never all occupied. The reason of that is that the hospital is not one but a group of hospitals, and an accident case, for instance, cannot be taken into the obstetric or ophthalmic wards. I thought also that the Bench would like to know what is done in regard to the support of hospitals by the Municipalities of Calcutta and Madras. In Calcutta I find that there is a Municipal Pauper Hospital entirely supported by the Municipality. The average number of patients is 223, and the hospital is therefore about half the size of the Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy Hospital. There is also in Calcutta a Native Hospital with three branches, the Presidency General Hospital and the Medical College Hospital. In Madras there are eleven civil hospitals, and the municipality maintains six of them. I do not know what their size is. I think that the Corporation can afford to support this hospital, and it would be to many a good purpose to vote only a part of the cost. I therefore propose that a contribution of Rs. 3 000 per mensem for six months be provided in the Budget of 1873.

Mr. Dossabhoy Framjee seconded the motion.

Mr. Ormiston—Suppose we don't agree to give anything.

Mr. Peile—Then the hospital will collapse, but the Bench have already agreed to give Rs. 1,225 per mensem.

Mr. Ormiston—In perpetuity?

Mr. Bogie—Was that vote of Rs. 1,225 upon the supposition that there were only to be 72 beds?

Mr. Peile—Yes.

Mr. Bogie suggested that all the Municipality should be called on to do was to give a proportionate increase, making a total, in round numbers, of about Rs. 1,700.

Mr. Peile said he had put down the Rs. 3,000 as the result of information given by the Medical Department from the actual expenditure in the Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy Hospital. The first estimate might have omitted some necessaries.

Mr. Bogie said it seemed to him the increased amount was out of all proportion with the former grant, and that further enquiries should be made on the subject.

Mr Ormiston thought this was quite a legitimate way of expending the municipal funds and supported the motion.

Mr. Nowrojee observed with reference to the fact of Madras supporting so many hospitals, that the Madras Municipality did not contribute a single rupee towards the cost of the police.

A contribution of Rs. 3,000 per mensem for the last six months of 873 was then voted unanimously.

The business on the paper was then taken in regular course.

THE PUBLICATION OF THE STATEMENT OF ACCOUNTS.

A letter from the Clerk of the Peace intimating that the Controller of Municipal Accounts had furnished

asked by Government and let the ground to some person who would build a market on it, provided he were allowed to collect the dues.

The Municipal Commissioner, in reply to a question as to how the terms offered compared with grants made to other persons, said that the rent was considered rather high, but the site was considered a valuable one. The rent was four per cent. on the value of the ground. The area was 3,984 square yards.

Mr. Wood said the Government treated the municipality in the same manner as they would any other person of the community. He did not think it fair, and thought that more consideration should be shown towards them.

Mr. Nowrojee's amendment was then put.

Mr. Ormiston then proposed the following amendment on Mr. Nowrojee's, which had become a substantive proposition :—

"That in the event of the Government declining to allow the Justices to have the ground free of rental, the Municipal Commissioner be authorised to conclude the lease on what terms he can."

This amendment was put and negatived. Mr. Nowrojee's proposition was carried.

THE MILCH CATTLE STABLES AT GRANT ROAD.

The next item was a letter from the Acting Municipal Commissioner asking the sanction of the Justices to the increased rent of Rs. 750 per annum for the erection of a milch cattle stable on the ground at Grant Road.

Mr. Peile said this was a somewhat similar case to the last. The ground here was situated between Grant Road and Trimbuck Purushram Street. It was proposed to build a stable here for the accommodation of the milch cattle which at present were kept in noisome dens in the lower stories of houses. It was also intended to have a small market there for the sale of milk. In February 1870, Government agreed to grant a lease of the ground at Rs. 500 per annum, the conditions being that the stable was to be erected within two years; and in February 1872 a request to extend the time was only granted on the condition that the Municipality should pay an increased rent of Rs. 750 per annum. The necessary provision for the milch cattle stable had been made in the Budget of 1873, and he therefore moved that he be authorized to pay the increased rent for the land.

The motion was seconded by Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee.

Mr. Nowrojee Furdoonjee said the Bench ought to proceed very carefully in this matter. He thought markets should have precedence over milch cattle stables. The Government demanded a large sum for the rent of this ground, although they ought to have made over the land free of charge, thereby offering an inducement to the Bench to take up the work. He moved that the proposition should stand over.

Capt. Henry seconded the amendment.

Major Barras protested against this matter being shelved, on the ground that the P. and O. did not want any milk. (Laughter.) There was an urgent necessity for the work, and he hoped every Hindoo Justice would support it.

Dr. Blaney pointed out that the filling in of the ground had cost the Municipality Rs. 2 per square yard, and that therefore a large sum of money would be lost if the ground was given up.

Dr. Dallas said he thought this demand of Government for increased rent was a most remarkable instance of the way in which the Bench were treated in all these matters, the utmost being screwed out of them. Two years ago Government said the Municipality should have this ground at Rs. 500 per annum, but now, after a large sum of money had been spent by the Justices in improving the land, Government insisted on an advance of 50 per cent. in the rent, thus tending to increase the difficulties of the Corporation—difficulties which had certainly not been brought about by the rate payers, whatever the Justices might have had to do with them. Government ought to consider the ratepayer in all these matters and look beyond the Justices. He contended that for Government, after having agreed to let them have this ground for Rs. 500, on the strength of which understanding the Municipality had expended some Rs. 11,000, to now turn round like an exacting landlord and say—"No you shall not have the ground which you have improved for less than an advance of 50 per cent," was most improper, and sort of conduct that one could hardly understand. If the agreement had not been completed within the stipulated time, whose fault was it? Not that of the ratepayers. The course adopted here by Government was most unusual and improper, and he hoped the Bench would not hesitate to express their disapprobation of this exacting and usurious conduct on the part of Government. (Applause.)

Mr. Peile hoped that the Bench would carefully consider what they were doing in this matter, for if they gave up the land, they would be abandoning a most valuable property. As to what had been said about the increased rent, he had seen it somewhere recorded that Government formerly realized about Rs. 1,400 a year from the ground, which was let out for the erection of temporary huts, and that if the Bench decided upon giving up the land, the proposition for building the milch cattle stables would have to be abandoned; this he should greatly regret, for he thought the work most important. He would be glad to take any member of the Bench who thought otherwise to visit some of the existing milch cattle stables, where the animals stood crowded together in dark and noisome dens in an atmosphere which it was impossible to breathe, and fed with stable refuse. Is the [illegible] stand in pure air and be under careful supervision. While advocating the milch cattle stable he had no desire to shut out the Mazagon market, in which Captain Henry has shown so laudable an interest, as that was an excellent work also, and he would be glad to see both executed.

Mr. Sorabjee Sapoorjee Bengalli did not think the rent was high.

Major Baker wished to see a work of this kind proceeded with as soon as possible.

Mr. M. Wood, whilst supporting the Commissioner's proposal, thought the remarks of Dr. Dallas were well timed, the course pursued by Government toward the Bench being most unstatesmanlike and reprehensible.

Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee supported the motion.

Captain Robinson said both these works were urgently needed, and whilst the Bench were fighting with the Government about the rent, he did not see why the works should not be proceeded with.

The amendment was lost, only six Justices voting for it, and the original motion was carried.

THE NEW SIDING AT GRANT ROAD.

The next item for consideration was a letter from the Solicitors of Mr. Shaik Mahomed Abdool Latiff and others, dated the 17th August 1872, forwarding copy of a letter addressed by them to the Acting Municipal Commissioner on the subject of a siding being made close to the Grant Road station for the deposit of town sweepings.

Mr. Peile said there was a complaint against the new siding in course of construction at Grant Road. He did not think it a well-grounded complaint, and could not conceive that any nuisance would be occasioned by it. It seemed to have become rather the fashion of late to attack the municipality. They had been prevented by the High Court from emptying their sewers into the sea, and Government were objecting to the outlet at Boree Bunder. He did not know what remedy could be adopted unless a clause were inserted in the new Municipal Bill, analogous to that which required all engines to consume their own smoke. He thought it would be sufficient in the present instance if they were to say that the Corporation did not anticipate any nuisance arising from the siding, but that every necessary precaution would be used to prevent it.

The Municipal Commissioner's suggestion was put in the the form of the following proposition and carried—"That the Clerk of the Peace be requested to state that the Corporation does not anticipate that any nuisance will be caused by the new siding, and that every precaution will be taken to guard against any nuisance to the neighbourhood."

PROPOSED LOAN FOR PURCHASED MUNICIPAL OFFICES.

The next item was a memo. of the Acting Municipal Commissioner No. 5062, forwarding Government resolution on the subject of the loan asked for by the Justices to purchase the building now occupied by the municipal offices.

The Chairman suggested that this be recorded.

Mr. Wood—On what grounds was it refused? Was it not considered a proper object under the Act?

Mr. Peile said that appeared to be the view taken by Government.

THE AGRI-HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

The next item for consideration was the report of the Finance Committee of the Bench on the subject of the deficit Rs. 22,437-2-10 in the accounts of the Agri-Horticultural Society.

The report of the Committee concluded as follows :—

We beg strongly to recommend that the gardens be treated precisely in the same way as any other department of the Municipality, and that the following arrangement be adopted :—

(a.) That the officer in charge of the gardens be required in common with all officers of the Municipality, to render a detailed annual estimate of income and expenditure.

(b.) That such estimate be embodied in due form in the general annual Budget of the Municipal Commissioner, for submission to, and consideration by the Bench.

(c.) That a monthly statement of receipts and expenditure be rendered by the officer in charge of the gardens, to the Controller for audit.

(d.) That an annual report of result should be submitted by the officer in charge of the gardens, through the Municipal Commissioner, for the information of the Bench.

(e.) That the general supervision of the gardens be placed under the Municipal Commissioner, assisted by such Committee of Justices as the Bench may be pleased to associate with him, and the officer in executive charge of the gardens.

Mr. Peile explained that the gross amount of the liabilities were Rs. 19 631-6-6 to be paid in cash and Rs. 8,667-14-8 to be adjusted, total Rs 27,641-5-2, and that authority should be given to him to clear the whole debt. Whatever was recovered by the sale of the materials of the Rotunda, for which negotiations were in progress, would be credited back. The Finance Committee had put the total debt at a smaller sum because they had assumed Rs. 4,025 as already realized by the sale of the Rotunda materials.

He proposed—"That the debt of Rs. 27,641-5-2 be paid off and adjusted as proposed by the Municipal Commissioner, and that the report of the Finance Committee and the recommendations therein contained be adopted."

Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee seconded the motion, which was agreed to.

A PROPOSAL TO ESTABLISH A TOWN BAND.

A letter from Messrs Soundy Brothers and Company requested the Justices to contribute towards the establishment and maintenance of a Town Band in Bombay and the Municipal Commissioner's Report thereon were read. It is estimated by Messrs. Soundy that to establish a band of 25 or 30 musicians, a sum of Rs. 3,500 would be required, and that the expense of maintaining the band, including cost of management, would be about Rs. 1,000 a month, and it was thought that a part of the cost of maintenance might hereafter be defrayed by the employment of the band at balls, &c.

Mr. Taylor and other gentlemen spoke approvingly of the scheme and wished that it might succeed, but as it did not seem competent to the Bench to vote money for such a purpose it was resolved that the letter be recorded and that Messrs. Soundy and Breslaue be informed accordingly.

PROPOSAL FOR CONSTRUCTING RAILWAY SIDING BETWEEN PAREL AND THE FRERE BUNDER.

In accordance with notice of motion Mr. Rahimtoola Mahomed Sayani move that the Justices sanction the construction of a siding from the G. I. P. Railway near the Gas Works to the property of the Frere Land and Pier Company, limited, crossing the Parell, Chinchpoogly and Mount Roads according to the report and plan of Mr. A. W. Forde previously lodged with the Clerk of the Peace. Mr. Rahimtoola explained that the proposal was to carry the line under the Mount Road, across the Chinchpoogly and the Parell roads. If the concession was granted, the Frere Company would undertake to use the siding early in the morning and late at night only. It would be an advantage to the Municipality to have the siding worked, as traffic that at present cut up the roads would be carried over the line.

Mr. Manockerjee N. Banajee, in seconding the proposition, said the Justices need not be under the slightest apprehension that there would be any sort of inconvenience to the public, because the Company would take care that the traffic should only pass over the high roads late at night or early in the morning. If the business of the company increased largely, they would only be too happy to construct an overbridge on the Parell road.

Mr. Ormiston opposed the motion on the ground of the nuisance and great inconvenience caused by level crossings already existing in Bombay. He was quite satisfied that those who remembered the obstruction and delay caused by the old level crossings of the G. I. P. R. would never agree to sanction another level crossing if it could be avoided.

Mr. Sorabjee S. Bengalli—Perhaps the Commissioner will give us his opinion?

Mr. Peile—I quite feel the force of what Mr. Ormiston says, but I think if this siding is carefully managed there will be one advantage from it to the public which I will mention. There is a trade springing up on the north side of the island, in salting and pressing hides and tanning. If the hides can be taken at once to the bander, and on board ship without having to pass through the town, some annoyance will be avoided.

Mr. Hart—Mr. Ormiston does not object if an overbridge is constructed.

Major Barras contended that every encouragement should be given to trade. If this line was sanctioned, the B. B. and C. I. Railway Company would put in a siding to work in conjunction with it.

Major Baker doubted whether Her Majesty's Justices had any power to "sanction" the line. All they could do was to approve or otherwise of the scheme, which must go before Government in the regular way.

Mr. Taylor did not think the Bench should approve of the construction of level crossings. The nuisance at Nesbit Lane was quite enough. (Hear, hear.) He was sorry to have to oppose the project, which otherwise would, he thought be of advantage.

Mr. Sorabjee Shapoorjee Bengalli suggested that there should be a clause in the resolution, by which the company would have to construct an overbridge if required.

Ultimately the resolution was passed as follows :—

"That H. M.'s Justices have no objection to the construction of a siding from the G. I. P. Railway near the Gas Works to the property of the Frere Land and Pier Company, Limited, which it is proposed should cross the Parell, Chinchpoogly and Mount Roads according to the report and plan of Mr. A. W. Forde now lodged with the Clerk to the Justices—provided the company undertakes to construct overbridges if required by the Bench to do so."

The meeting then separated, the only business undisposed of being a notice of motion by Mr. Percy Leith.

ANOTHER MEMORIAL AGAINST THE MUNICIPAL BILL.

THE adjourned meeting, as reported in yesterday's *Bombay Gazette*, was held again at Sunkersett House, Gowallia Tank, on Thursday evening last, for the purpose of adopting a memorial against the Municipal Bill now before the Bombay Legislative Council. The attendance was larger than on the preceding evening, and Mr. V. J. Sunkersett was called to the chair.

Mr. Bhugwundas Parshotumdas said he was very glad to see a large number of native gentlemen present at the meeting. Many of them did not understand English, and he therefore suggested that the proceedings be conducted in the Gujeratee language.

Mr. Shantaram Narayen, one of the honorary secretaries, mentioned that since the adjournment of the last meeting, they had been considering the subject of the memorial, in which certain alterations had been made with the approval of the committee. Only a few copies of the amended memorial were available, and they would be handed round among those present. (Mr. Shantaram then referred to the alterations made in the memorial.)

Mr. Nowrojee Furdoonjee.—Have you then abandoned the Licence Tax?

Mr. Shantaram—That comes to be the result of the alterations made.

Mr. Nowrojee Furdoonjee asked that the memorial, which had been read to the meeting on the preceding evening, should be read out again for the information of those who were not then present.

A lengthy discussion followed as to whether or not the memorial should be read out again to the meeting, after which

The Chairman said—I rule that the memorial be read again in deference to the wishes of some of the gentlemen here present to-day.

Mr. Shantaram Narayen read out the memorial, which occupied three-quarters of an hour in reading.

Mr. Nowrojee Furdoonjee, with the permission of the chairman, explained in Gujeratee the main object of the memorial to be the substitution of an income-tax of 2 per cent. for the occupiers' and police and lighting rates.

Mr. Raghunath Narayen took exception to the wording of Mr. Nowrojee's explanatory discourse; and explained in his own way the principal reasons, as mentioned in the memorial, for recommending a Municipal income-tax for Bombay.

Mr. Nowrojee Furdoonjee, after this part of the business was over, claimed a right to address the meeting on the alterations which had been made in the memorial since the adjournment of the meeting.

Several voices said Mr. Nowrojee had no right to speak twice on the memorial.

Mr. Nowrojee—I submit, Sir, I have a right to speak as to the alterations. I don't want to speak on the memorial generally.

Mr. Nanabhoy Byramjee Jeejeebhoy requested that his proposition, made the preceding evening, be put to the meeting at once.

Mr. Shamrao Pandurang—I understood the proposition was withdrawn. (Cries of No, no, no.)

The Chairman reads the proposition :—"Proposed by Mr. Nanabhoy Byramjee Jeejeebhoy, and seconded by Mr. Ahmedbhoy Hubibbhoy,—That this meeting, considering that there is not sufficient time for calling a public meeting of the inhabitants of Bombay through the instrumentality of the Sheriff of Bombay, resolves that the memorial of the committee appointed on the 7th September last be signed by the gentlemen who concur in the views expressed in it, and forwarded to His Excellency the Governor in Council for the purpose of making laws and regulations only, without loss of time."

Mr. Shamrao Pandurang—The meeting was adjourned for discussing the memorial generally (Cries of No, no, no.) Well, you may say "No, no, no," but I say it was postponed for that purpose. (Laughter.)

Mr. Thakoredas Atmaram said Mr. Shamrao was labouring under a misapprehension altogether. He then stated what his own impression on the point was.

Mr. Shamrao—The discussion was going on when Mr. Byramjee Cursetjee stated that he and some other persons wished to speak, and he suggested an adjournment for want of time.

Chairman—I had put the resolution to the meeting when Mr. Byramjee interposed and suggested an adjournment.

Two or three persons confirmed the chairman's statement, while others, again, maintained that further discussion on the memorial was not the object of the adjournment.

Mr. Kaikhosroo N. Kabrajee—It would be absurd to suppose that the meeting was adjourned for any purpose other than that of further discussion. Surely it could not have been postponed to check further discussion; to say that would be preposterous.

Mr. Byramjee Cursetjee—I may state that I suggested an adjournment because I wished to speak on the substantive proposition, and not on the memorial generally. The proposition being before the meeting no further discussion was intended.

Mr. Nowrojee Furdoonjee again claimed a right to speak as to the alterations in the memorial.

Chairman—I decide that you cannot speak further as to the alterations. I rule that.

Mr. Nowrojee—Well, you may rule that. I wanted to speak for the benefit of the petitioners, but you prevent me from——

Mr. Raghunath—I protest against Mr. Nowrojee speaking further about the same thing. Our time is valuable, and we must proceed with the business.

Mr. Nowrojee (sarcastically)—Your valuable time! And yet you took a month to prepare the memorial.

Mr. Raghunath said the committee did not take a month to prepare the memorial, and requested to be allowed to make what he considered was a personal explanation. The result of the discussion on the Bill in the Legislative Council was known on the 30th September, and in five or six days afterwards the committee, which had been waiting for precise information, drew up the memorial. If this is not speedy work, he (Mr. Raghunath) did not know what was.

Mr. Merwanjee Naserwanjee Bhownuggree expressed his surprise that the memorial recommended the imposition of the income tax, a tax which was supposed to be likely to lead to a meeting—a tax in connection with which Sir Charles Trevelyan was recalled! And were this meeting going to ask Government to impose on us that same tax?

Mr. Hormusjee Dadabhoy said he denounced the income tax on principle; and for this meeting to ask Government to impose that tax upon them was, he thought, to cut their own throats. The statement that this tax was chosen as the lesser of the two evils mentioned in the memorial would startle and astonish our rulers. It would startle the House of Commons where it would doubtless be used as a weapon against them by their enemies.

Mr. H. A. Wadia objected to several clauses in the memorial. The income tax, which the memorial recommends, would be odious because it is inquisitorial. (Hear, hear.) To recommend that tax would be (as the last speaker said) to cut their own throats. He thought it would be similar in folly to cutting the tree on which you sit.

Mr. P. M. Mehta thought they were departing from the object of the adjourned meeting, and that no delay should occur in putting the proposition to vote.

Mr. H. A. Wadia—Then what was the object of the adjourned meeting?

Mr. P. M. Mehta—The object was this. If the resolution is carried, those who approve of the memorial will sign it, while those who do not will go away. If it is not carried, a meeting will be called in the Town Hall and the memorial discussed further.

Mr. H. A. Wadia—Then I say this meeting is mere moonshine. The committee ought in that case to have sent the memorial to the houses of such gentlemen as wished to sign it, instead of calling the meeting.

There was a momentary confusion, which having subsided, the chairman put Mr. Nanabhoy's proposition to the meeting. There were 52 votes in its favour and 11 against it. It was, therefore, declared carried by a majority of votes.

Mr. Nowrojee Furdoonjee—This resolution is carried by a majority, from which we differ, and I, on behalf of the minority, put in our protest.

Mr. Nowrojee then handed in the following protest signed by himself and Messrs. V. N. Mandlik, Janardhun Succaram Gadgill, Kaikhosroo N. Kabrajee, Babajee Cassinath, Shamrao Pandurang, and Nanabhai Raghunath. (Mr. V. N. Mandlik was not present at the meeting although the protest is signed by him.):—"We, the undersigned, particularly protest against that portion of the petition submitted to this meeting, which solicits the Bombay Legislative Council to make a radical change in the system of municipal taxation in this city and prays for the substitution of an income tax instead of the house tax and occupation rates. 1. Because the income tax tends to demoralise and corrupt the people. 2. Because it is calculated to produce injurious consequences resulting from vexatious interference with, and inquisition into, the private transactions of the people. 3. Because it is oppressive in practice and calculated to produce general discontent."

Mr. P. M. Mehta objected to the protest being received; it would be contrary to the practice of the House of Commons. Some other gentlemen made a similar objection.

Mr. Nowrojee Furdoonjee—If the chairman does not receive my protest, it will only be going one step more to show the fairness or otherwise of the proceedings of this meeting. We have been prevented from speaking—the chairman has prevented me from speaking. We see that the gentlemen who are present here have been selected to be present. (Cries of No, no, no.) Well they have all been invited to be present. (Cries of No, no, no.) They are here by invitation; how else could they be here unless invited? There was no advertisement about the meeting in the papers. Some of my friends, who wished to attend, asked my opinion, and I told them they would be turned out unless they were invited. (Cries of No, no, no.)

Chairman—Gentlemen, Mr. Nowrojee Furdoonjee says I have prevented him from speaking. He spoke at great length yesterday, and when he wanted to speak again I did prevent him from speaking further. (A laugh.) I think it would be unusual to append such a protest to the proceedings of the meeting, and I decline to receive it.

Mr. Nowrojee (to chairman)—Do I understand you to say that you refuse to receive my protest?

Chairman—Yes, I do.

Mr. Nowrojee took back his protest from the hands of the chairman, who returned it to him; and with an emphatic "Very well," made it over to the gentlemen of the press.

A vote of thanks to the chairman closed the proceedings. The memorial was then signed by many of those present.

INDIAN ITEMS.

THE HON. R. S. ELLIS, Chief Secretary to Government, Fort St. George, is expected to return to Madras on the 10th instant.

A MANGALORE correspondent of the Bangalore journal says that the Moonsiff of Karkal has been found guilty on two charges of accepting bribes, and sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment, and a fine of Rs. 500 in each case. Another case is still pending against him.

THE MADRAS CENSUS.—Dr. Cornish has reported to the Board of Revenue that the tabulation of the Census cannot be completed by this month, and that it will take about eight or more months with the present establishment to finish. There are at present about 220 hands engaged in this work, and if it is deemed necessary to facilitate the completion of the Census within four months, 385 hands will have to be engaged at Rs. 17½ each hand.

THE TEA CROPS.—Reports have reached Calcutta from various tea districts in Bengal to the following purport: Assam, not quite so favourable as heretofore. Debrooghur sends complaints of want of sun, the weather being too cold and rainy. At Noakacharee the month has been very trying for tea; dry and hot, with only four inches of rain up to the 19th and a prospect of better weather. In Seebsaugor the weather has been very unfavourable for tea.—*Bengal Times.*

REPAIRS TO THE TAJ.—The Taj is undergoing a thorough renovation at present; workmen are engaged in repairing some of the small domes over the gateway, which are in a dilapidated condition. I understand that over Rs. 25,000 have been sanctioned by the local Government for this purpose. If so, the money could not be laid out on a better object than the Taj; and the fact of the Government having recognized this is another instance of the thoughtful administration of Sir William Muir.—*Delhi Gazette.*

THE LEAKS IN THE RED HILLS LAKE.—There was a report current a few days ago that there were leaks in the embankment of the Red Hills Tank, and that serious apprehensions were entertained. We learn that the engineer in charge of the tank is of opinion that there is no cause for any alarm. There has been a slight slipping of the embankment, but there are no leaks. The engineer has submitted a report to Government, and we have no doubt, considering the great anxiety that has prevailed with regard to the condition of the embankments of the tank, that the Government will not be slow in laying the said report before the public to allay the fears that have been aroused, more especially as we are in immediate expectation of the monsoon breaking. Colonel Ritherdon, the Officiating President of the Municipality, accompanied by Mr. Lee, the Executive Engineer of the same department, visited and inspected the Red Hills Tank yesterday.—*Madras Times.*

TWISTING BULLOCKS' TAILS.—Mr. Grant, the energetic Honorary Secretary to the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, has endeavoured for some time past to convince the magistrate that the mode of punishment resorted to by carters, of twisting the tails of their bullocks to make the animals go faster, was an act which amounted to cruelty to animals, and was consequently punishable under the Act. The magistrates, however, could not be persuaded to believe that the act could be viewed in the light of torture. It was a mode of punishment adopted by carters in order to accelerate the speed of their cattle from time immemorial, and it was not so bad as other modes of punishment—such as beating and poking the animal with a stick. Mr. Grant then referred the magistrates to the opinion of medical men on the subject. The doctors were of opinion that the tail being the most tender part of the animal, the twisting of it with any degree of violence must inflict on the beast severe pain. Then it was shown that the twisting process was carried on to so great an extent, that in some cases the animals were bruised or otherwise injured, and eventually the bruises terminated in sores. The magistrates have at last come to the conclusion that the act amounts to cruelty, and it is their intention to punish the carters convicted of such an offence. But as it is not known to people that it is an offence to twist the tail of a bullock or cow, notices have been pasted warning carters and others that, for the future, such a mode of punishment will involve on offenders the infliction of fine.—*Indian Daily News.*

A MAN-EATING BEAR.—A wild bear has been committing some curious pranks in Ganjam. The apothecary at Chetterpore reports that seven people, all of them inhabitants of the village of Pottapuram, distant about six miles north of Chetterpore, were brought, some in carts, others on litters, to the hospital on one day. Of the seven people attacked by this ferocious animal, four of them—two men and two women—received extensive and serious injuries, the result of severe bites. One of these poor women had been seized on the lower part of the face and neck and most savagely bitten, muscles being regularly torn away, besides having another severe bite on the right thigh. Another woman was also the subject of two severe bites. Two men also received very extensive bites—one having the muscles of his forearm much injured and torn, the other had his right shoulder fearfully mutilated. Three other men were also subjects of severe bites, but not to any serious extent. From the extensive and serious nature of some of these wounds, a long time must elapse before they are well; there is besides danger to life by their liability, under the circumstances, to tetanus setting in. It appears that no less than twelve individuals were attacked and bitten by this jungle bear, which appears to have come down from the neighbouring hills and attacked the village, the animal becoming so infuriated as to charge the people into their very houses and then seizing upon them. The bear was afterwards killed, and Government have sanctioned a reward of Rs. 20 for the destruction of the beast.—*Madras Mail.*

THE LATE CASE OF FALSIFYING A TELEGRAPH MESSAGE BOOK.—It appears that the up-express passenger train which starts from Howrah at 11 P.M. broke down between Pannighur and Doorgapur stations owing to the wheel-tire of one of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company's first class carriages having split into two. While she was disabled and lying on the line, the station master of Undal telegraphed to Doorgapur at 3-20 A.M. to let him know whether she had left, as it was behind time and there was no news of her, the proper time being 2-36 for her to leave Doorgapur. The station master of Doorgapur replied that she had left his station for Undal at 2-36, whereas she was at the time lying disabled between his station and Pannighur. Immediately afterwards discovering the serious error he had committed by the arrival of the train at his station, he sent a private telegram to Undal asking the station master to alter the time, which he refused to do. The telegraph signaller of Pannighur, in order to save the Doorgapur staff, altered and interpolated his book, and the signaller of Doorgapur tore off eleven pages from his telegraph message book. The case was then placed in the hands of Major Parsons, who, assisted by Inspector Johannes, brought the enquiries to a successful termination, and applied for a warrant for the arrest of the defendants, but the signaller of Pannighur immediately absconded. The Court convicted and sentenced the station master of Doorgapur to pay a fine of twenty-five rupees; the assistant station master and the telegraph signaller of Doorgapur to suffer three months' rigorous imprisonment, and the signalman of Doorgapur was made *Queen's evidence.* The defendants were all natives.—*English-man.*

PICKINGS FROM PUNCH
OF SEPTEMBER 21.

BUSINESS AND SPORT.

Bookmaker's Saint's Day—St. Ledger.

COMPARISONS OF TIME.

Which goes the quicker?—a full minute, or a spare moment?

AUTUMN MANŒUVRES.

The Isle of Skye is proposed for next year's manœuvres. By all means, let the troops go up to Skye, and besiege a castle in the air.

AN UNWISE CHILD.

Minnie (aged six, to bearded Papa, who has just returned after a five years' residence in the Australian Bush)—"I don't like you. You are too rough; and I'm sorry you ever married into our family."

A GEM OF AN ISLAND.

It seems there is some promise of coals coming to us from Ireland. If this promise be realised, the Emerald Isle should change its name, and be called, in richer language, the (Black) Diamond Isle.

FACT.

An American doctor asserts that he can make a mustard-plaster of such strength that it will draw the cork of a champagne bottle without nipping the wire. He will probably advertise it in another month as useful to foxhunters for drawing coverts.

"OUR RESERVES"—THE BATTLE OF AMESBURY.

Aide-de-Camp—"Good gracious, Sir! why don't you order your men to lie down under this hill! Can't you see that heavy playing right on them?"

Colonel of Volunteers—"So I did, Sir. But they won't lie down. They say they want to see the review!!"

RULE OF PROPORTION.

Garrulous Old Party—"Each of you five years' old? Why, I'm more than eight times as old as both of you put together, my Dears! What do you think of *that* eh? What do you think of *that!*"

Elder of Twins—"Well—you're not very tall for your age, Sir!"

THE RECENT MANŒUVRES.

(Extract from Private Letter to Corporal Punishment.)

"The Artists' Corps took as fresh as paint. The evolution, in obedience to the command 'High Ligh s on left cheek forward,' was beautifully managed. Their precision at the word 'Draw' was admirable. These are the boys who would like a brush with the enemy."

A CLAIM AGAINST CLAIMANTS.

Are the claimants who have made good the Alabama claims prepared to do as they would be done by? It is said that the Southern States intend to demand £6,000,000 from the North for an indemnity on account of their losses through emancipation. Will the Yankees liquidate these emancipation claims? Then, as Mr. O'Brallaghan observes, they will be paid in their own coin.

THE MARKETS.

The Matrimonial Market—Dull season. Offers are almost unobtainable.

In country houses, company limited. Amount of business done, very small. Lovers' tones flat and gloomy.

Joke and Funny Story Market.—Values of nearly all kinds of yarns a shade lower. Quotations unchanged. Funny stories for export better than home trade. Practical Joke market much depressed, and sellers have been totally unable to find customers.

Fancy Ritualist Market.—Hair shirtings down again. No inquiries. Common dressings and shaved heads sell readily. Calfskins are in very general request.

A WORD WITH THE NOVELISTS.

To Mr. Punch.

Sir,—What silly names the author people choose for their new novels! For instance, I observe one lately published, which the writer has the impudence to call *A Woman's Wrong.* A woman's wrong, indeed! The *idea* of ever saying that a woman *could be* wrong! I could just like to catch my husband even *thinking* it, that's all!

So I remain, Sir, yours *obediently* (but not *his*, mind you),

Xantippe Greymare (*nee* Trouncer).

P. S.—There's another book I notice too, entitled *Janet's Choice.* Is she, indeed? A choice specimen, I'll warrant. I'd *choice* her, the vain hussy, if I had her in *my* house!

BENEVOLENT FORETHOUGHT.

Winter's daily drawing nearer;
Buy your coals, while yet you may,
Quick, before they get still dearer
Than the price which you now pay!
Likewise, each beloved hearer,
In your stock of blankets lay;
Coals, not all to roast your mutton
Coatly, and more costly beef;
Meat that makes the richest jutton
Pay his butcher's bill with grief;
Blankets, mostly beds to put on
Of the poor, who'll need relief.
Pity, by anticipation,
With prophetic power or thought,
Those, for you in your own station,
Who have famine prices wrought
By their strikes throughout the nation;
On themselves will want have brought.

MARAVILLA COCOA.—Opinions of the Press.—"Those who have not yet tried Maravilla will do well to do so."—*Morning Post.* "It may justly be called the perfection of prepared Cocoa."—*British Medical Journal*

MARAVILLA COCOA.—The *Globe* says, "Taylor Brothers Maravilla Cocoa has achieved a thorough success, and super-cedes every other Cocoa in the market. Entire solubility, a delicate aroma, and a rare concentration of the purest elements of nutrition, distinguish the Maravilla Cocoa above all others. For Invalids and Dyspeptics, we could not recommend a more agreeable or valuable beverage."

HOMŒOPATHIC COCOA.—This original preparation, which has attained such a world-wide station, is manufactured by TAYLOR BROTHERS under the ablest homœopathic advice aided by the skill and experience of the inventors, and will be found to combine in a eminent degree the purity, fine aroma, and nutritious property of the fresh nut.

SOLUBLE CHOCOLATE, made in one minute without boiling. The above articles are prepared exclusively by Taylor Brothers, the largest manufacturers in Europe, and sold in tin-lined packets only, by storekeepers and others all over the world. Steam Mills, Brick Lane, London. Export Chicor Mills, Bruges, Belgium.

FOR CLEANING PLATE
USE
GODDARD'S PLATE POWDER.
(NON-MERCURIAL.)

This Powder has obtained a reputation throughout the United Kingdom and the Colonies altogether unequalled by any article ever introduced for Cleaning Plate.

See the recommendations of more than 500 LEADING FIRMS which accompany each box. Sold by Chemists, Ironmongers, &c., and by

THE INVENTOR,
J. GODDARD, Leicester.
AGENTS FOR BOMBAY—MESSRS. TREACHER & Co.

BANKS.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA (Limited).

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed on Current Deposit Account at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balances up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no Interest will be allowed on balances under Rs. 1,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives Money on Fixed Deposits and allows Interest thereon as follows:—
On Deposits, subject to 6 months' notice of withdrawal, 4 per cent.
,, Do ,, do 12 do do 5 ,,

EXCHANGE.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills payable in London, Calcutta, Madras, and Hongkong. It also grants drafts on London and on its Branches and Agencies at the Current Rates of Exchange.

By order of the Directors,
WM. A. BAKER, Acting Manager.

Bombay, 29th September 1871.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON, AND CHINA.

BOMBAY BRANCH.
LONDON BANKERS.
BANK OF ENGLAND. | LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK.

MONEY REMITTED

At current rates of Exchange by the Bank's Drafts on its Branches and Agencies in the East, and
On LONDON | On IRELAND
,, SCOTLAND, | ,, PARIS,
And also on the principal Towns in the AUSTRALIAN COLONIES.

If desired, the Bank will send the Draft direct to the party whose address is given.

INTEREST

On Current Deposit Accounts interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum, on the minimum Monthly Balances, up to Rs. one lac, but no interest will be allowed on balances of less than Rs. 1,000. All Letters should be addressed, and Hoondies made payable to the Agent, Chartered Mercantile Bank.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

HEAD OFFICE:
PARIS

SUBSCRIBED and PAID-UP CAPITAL £2,200,000
RESERVE FUND ..... £ 800,000

LONDON BANKERS:
THE UNION BANK OF LONDON.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

INTEREST is allowed at TWO PER CENT. on daily balances.

DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest at 5 per cent. allowed on Deposit subject to 12 months' notice of withdrawal.

INTEREST at THREE PER CENT. allowed on money placed in Deposit at seven days' notice.

INTEREST at FOUR PER CENT., subject to six months' notice of WITHDRAWAL.

LOANS granted on French Rente and other approved Securities.

All remittances to be endorsed "PAY COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS, OR ORDER."

HENRI DUVAL, Acting Manager.

14, Rampart Row, Bombay, 31st January 1872.

HOTELS.

ALEXANDRA HOTEL, MATHERAN.—MR. J. C. PINTO, the Proprietor, begs to inform the Public that the above Hotel, so well known for its excellent accommodation, is now OPEN for VISITORS. There are three separate Bungalows attached to the Hotel, well adapted for Families. Superior articles are supplied at moderate Prices, and every care is taken for the comfort of the Visitors. The Hotel is well situated, in a breezy locality, and the shade of large trees, which diminish the glare and keep the extensive compound always fresh and cool. Mr. Pinto has also some huts to Let, and undertakes to look after Bungalows on the Hill at a charge of Rs. 30 per annum.

MATHERAN.—CLARENDON HOTEL.—MR. DE SOUZA, the first Settler on this range, will be prepared to receive VISITORS on the 16th instant, and promises to give his Patrons every satisfaction.

The CLARENDON is delightfully situated, and lies opposite to the Water Bund, and is centrical to all the points. There are detached Bungalows for Families.

Mr. de Souza has many BUNGALOWS to LET.

Bungalows taken care of at Rs. 30 a year each.

OPENING OF THE CHOWK HOTEL, MATHERAN.

JEEWANJEE & CO., the Proprietors of the CHOWK HOTEL, MATHERAN, in thanking Visitors for the very liberal Patronage extended to the Hotel in former Seasons, beg to intimate that the Hotel will be opened on the 26th instant.

The CHOWK HOTEL is the highest Bungalow on Matheran Hill, and is therefore well exposed to the breeze. There is a large Verandah, from which the view is very extensive and pleasing, and also an excellent Billiard Table. Attached to the Hotel is a fine range of Bedrooms, and the furnishing and thorough cleanliness maintained will, the Proprietors hope, continue to secure the comfort of Visitors and afford satisfaction. Care is taken to keep on stock a good supply of Wines, Spirits, &c., of the first quality.

TERMS as before—Rs. 6 per Day.

JEEWANJEE & Co.

FOR SALE.

KEROSINE OIL, Wholesale and Retail.—Apply to
FARNHAM & Co.
No. 16, Elphinstone Circle.

FOR SALE, at the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE, under the authority of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce,

THE AMENDED FORM OF BILL OF LADING

FOR Steamers from BOMBAY to LIVERPOOL via the SUEZ CANAL, as sanctioned by the Bombay Chamber of Commerce, at their Meeting on the 28th August 1872. Price per 100 Copies, Rs. 4; 50 Copies, Rs. 2-8; 25 Copies, Rs. 1-4; and for single Copy, One Anna.

FOR SALE,
AT THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE" PRESS.

BOOK-BINDERS' SAW-BENCH.—This Machine is for sawing the backs of Books; and it is arranged for foot or steam power. Price Rs. 175, including seven Circular Saws and various-sized Washers for changing every quarter of an inch.

FOR SALE,
INDIA TO ENGLAND BY THE LEVANT AND THE DANUBE.
Reprinted from the *Bombay Gazette.*

PRICE—ONE RUPEE.

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